HISTORY OF
World-Wide Communist Press
in January 6th "Daily"

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Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Partly cloudy and continued cold.

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LEIPZIG DEFENDANTS' LIVES IN GREAT DANGER, CABLES BARBUSSE

France Arms Japan in Far East, Declares Communist Deputy

Comrade Doriot Prints Facts of Heavy Arms Shipments

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A master-exposure of French military and war preparations, especially the help of French imperialism to Japan in its war plottings against the Soviet Union, is contained in a series of questions published in the latest number of the Official Journal by the Communist Deputy, Jacques Doriot.

Comrade Doriot, who is known for his brilliant exposes and fight against the war preparations of French imperialism, put the following questions:

"First, what armaments firms are now working for Japan?"

He adds to this question the fact that from 1932 to 1933 the export of arms, powder and munitions from France to Japan have increased from 260,312 pounds to 384,444 pounds.

The value of arms shipped from France increased from 10,786,000 francs in 1932 to 25,120,000 francs in 1933.

He declared that the French armament industry is co-operating very powerfully with Japanese imperialism in preparation of war in the Far East.

The second question put by Doriot asks the government ministry what means are being taken to "reduce this activity, which is harmful to peace."

Quoting official government statistics, Comrade Doriot shows that France is shipping ten times more steel and iron to Japan, mainly for war purposes.

Cuba Army Heads Worry Over Jobs; Hold 404 Officers

But They Will Be Used in New Grau-Guiteras Murder Regime

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Final disposition on the release of 404 Machado army officers who took part in the counter-revolutionary uprising at the National Hotel is now in the hands of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban army.

The officers who are now in Principe and Cubana fortresses were ordered released by the Audencia Court, acting on instructions from the Grau-Guiteras regime.

Colonel Batista, who is an important factor in the Grau-Guiteras government, is delaying the release of the officers mainly because of arrangements to utilize them in the present army without at the same time displacing the many sergeants from their present higher army posts.

Colonel Batista himself, before the Grau government took power, was an army sergeant.

The release of the counter-revolutionary officers was arranged through the mediation of Ambassador Welles, before his withdrawal, and later taken up with Ambassador Caffery.

This is a step towards reconciliation with the A.B.C. groups, and marks the beginning of more intensive terror against workers, peasants and students revolutionary organizations.

Not only were these 404 officers guilty of taking up arms in order to re-establish the forces of the old Machado regime, but they were the ones mainly responsible for the murder of many workers and students during Machado's reign. While releasing these counter-revolutionary officers, the Grau government jails more and more militant trade unionists and Communists.

Pan-American Meet Solves No Problems

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 25.—The delegates to the Pan-American Conference prepared to end their "labors" tonight with a round of official receptions and balls, and with the most important issues of the conference referred to the next Pan-American parley and the proposed economic conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1934.

The conference found the questions of the trade and currency war and retaliatory tariffs insoluble under the capitalist crisis and made the ineffectual gesture of referring them to the forthcoming economic conference.

Treaty agreements on such subjects as intervention, especially embarassing to U. S. imperialism, are turned over to an international body to be set up by the conference to pass on codifications of international law.

Few Jobless Here, As Munition Plant Hums With Activity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MIDLAND, Mich.—In this city we have not felt the crisis much. There were not more than 300 unemployed at any time.

They are employing as many or more men now than in 1929 but this is a large munition plant. Here they are getting ready to produce more gas, etc., than ever before. We started a few months ago to build a chemical workers' industrial union, but the men got the "red scare," although we gained a 10 per cent raise.

War Nearing With Speed of Express Train, Says Writer

Warns Bosses Workers Will Turn It Into Civil War

NEW YORK.—Warning the American capitalists that a new world war is threatening and that the war would end in a defeat for capitalism and a victory for Communism, Sisley Huddleston, famous author and writer on international topics gave a press interview on his arrival here Sunday on the liner Manhattan.

He described the capitalist nations speeding to war like express trains headed for a huge smash.

Huddleston said that war could be "avoided," if the capitalist statesmen would see the dangers that face them and come to an agreement. He, however, failed to mention that this agreement would be for war against the Soviet Union.

"In the next war," said Huddleston, "victories mean nothing. At best they will be a kind of drug for the people suffering under the horrors of modern warfare.

"There is no doubt in my mind that every nation participating would come to Communism at the end of the war. Europe would be Red from the Urals to the North Sea and from the Baltic to the Mediterranean."

In order to encourage the capitalists in the war effort against the Soviet Union, Mr. Huddleston declared that "Russia is not strong in a military sense."

Bolivia Prepares to Resume Chaco War

New War in Leticia Region Threatens

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 25.—A new concentration of Bolivian troops in the Chaco region against Paraguay is being carried out under orders of Gen. Enrique Penarando, who replaced the German mercenary General Hans Kundt last week, after the collapse of the Bolivian army in the Chaco war.

Following a secret conference between U. S. Secretary of State Hull and the head of the Bolivian delegation to the Pan-American Conference, the delegation issued a statement charging Paraguay with violating the 10-day truce in the Chaco war. The statement specifies that Paraguayan forces captured four forts several hours after the truce went into effect.

* * *

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 25.—Newspapers were forbidden to publish news of troop movements by a presidential decree issued today.

The censorship, which extends to telegraph and cable lines as well, indicates that the negotiations on the Leticia dispute between Colombia and Peru has broken down and that an armed conflict, involving Ecuador and probably Brazil, is imminent.

37 Workers in "Daily" Printing Plant Give $472 to Fund Drive

NEW YORK—The entire force of the Daily Worker printing plant pitched in to help put the $40,000 drive over the top by making weekly contributions totaling so far $472.77.

One of the workers' contributions reached a total of $51.25. Two other workers contributed $50 each.

In all, thirty-seven made weekly donations. All of the workers in the Daily Worker printing plant are union members.

Building Workers Demand Union Pay on C.W.A. Projects

Boston AFL Members Send Delegation to Washington

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—At a one-day special convention of the State Building Trades, A. F. of L., to discuss the Recovery Program, it was reported by the 100 delegates that union wages and conditions do not prevail on C.W.A. jobs. No militant action was taken by the A. F. of L. leaders. The only action of these leaders was the passing of a resolution to send a delegation to Washington to get a decision as to the classification and wage scale.

There were over 100 delegates from the entire state attending, including many rank and filers, who are on the welfare, on C.W.A. jobs, or who are looking for jobs. The convention, however, was controlled by the A. F. of L. misleaders like Johnson, secretary of the Boston building trades, and J. J. Meehan and Bob Watts.

Workers Delegations to A.F.L. Leaders

The reports from most of the outlying towns and cities, including Boston, was as follows: That wages of skilled mechanics are 60 cents and up; that local C.W.A. heads are paying less than $1.20 for skilled workers in spite of the fact that Bartlett, State C.W.A. head, was forced by the workers' demands to wire all C.W.A. administrators that the $1.20 rate should be paid.

The reports showed that the State A. F. of L. is being flooded with protests and daily visited by workers' delegations, bringing complaints of violations by the C.W.A.

It was reported that all men who are being put to work are being sent through city councilors and politicians who are building up machines for themselves. The members of the A. F. of L., it was stated, are being put to work only in very small numbers.

The building trades A.F.L. leaders are in a very precarious position. They have time and again glorified the N.R.A. and been able to fool the workers about the great break they will get under Section 7a. But the limit came with this C.W.A. work. It turns out that not only didn't the A. F. of L. get the right to organize and keep the organization, but a members of the A. F. of L. is the last one to get C.W.A. work, and then you have to be on the welfare.

There are now more on the welfare than before the C.W.A. started. In Boston there were 33,000 welfare recipients. About 15,000 were supposed to go on C.W.A. jobs. Now there are about 35,000 to 36,000 on the welfare. The A. F. of L. members want to know why. The unorganized and the A. F. of L. rank and file must unite to demand union conditions on C.W.A. jobs.

Teachers, Children, Hit by Budget Paring, Federal Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—City school budgets were cut by the sum of $133,000,000 during the crisis, it was revealed today in a report issued by U. S. Commissioner of Education George F. Zook.

School teachers were made to sacrifice jobs and wages and workers' children were deprived of their right to education to pay loans to bankers.

The report shows that in one out of every four cities the school terms have been reduced and night schools and summer schools have been eliminated in many cities. City politicians have imposed wage cuts on teachers ranging up to 45 per cent. There were 18,000 fewer teachers in the schools although enrollments had increased by 250,000.

Two Huge New Soviet Plants Completed

MOSCOW, Dec. 25. — The giant Soviet nitrate plant at Bobriki has just been completed ahead of schedule. The plant's daily nitrate production will be equal to that of the huge South German Farbenindustrie, which is the biggest in any capitalist country. The Berizniki nitrates plant in the Ural foothills is also of equal capacity.

Another achievement of the Soviet workers ahead of schedule is the completion of the Svir hydroelectric plant, near Leningrad. This plant three days ago made its first delivery of electric current to that city.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A growth of 94 per cent in Soviet heavy industry has been achieved since 1929. During the same period American industry and that of the capitalist world generally fell 30 to 50 per cent.

JAIL LUMBER STRIKERS

VILLE MARIE, Que., Dec. 25.—Thirteen striking lumbermen received sentences ranging from four to 12 months on the framed charge of rioting. Sixty-four other strikers were given suspended sentences.

Roosevelt "Amnesty" Is Cheap Gesture and Releases No Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—As a cheap Christmas gesture, in view of increased war preparations, President Roosevelt today restored citizenship rights to 1,500 per sons who were persecuted during the last World War for their anti-war activities.

Many of these were workers who spent many years in prison for their anti-war activities. None of them are in jail at the present time, and the restoration of their so-called citizenship rights is a formality that costs Roosevelt or the capitalists nothing, but gives the papers opportunity of filling their columns with the magnanimity of the New Deal President.

Department Stores Fire 25,000 After Christmas Season

Discharged Workers Demand Cash Bonus and C.W.A. Jobs

NEW YORK. — Twenty-five thousand department store workers were discharged by the New York department stores in the past week as the Christmas season came to a close.

The Department Store Section of the Office Workers Union called a meeting of the discharged workers on Dec. 22, where a resolution of the demands of the discharged workers was adopted, and a delegation elected to present these demands to the various department stores.

This committee, backed by the masses of unemployed office workers and discharged department store workers, will meet at the headquarters of the Office Workers Union, 114 W. 14th St., Dec. 27, at 10:30 a.m. and from there will go to the various department stores to present their demands.

The demands call for: 10 per cent cash bonus for all discharged workers who have worked 20 weeks or less, and two weeks cash bonus for those who have worked more than 20 weeks; that in rehiring, preference be given to those discharged; and abolition of the extra system by which the department stores get around the minimum wage agreement of the N.R.A. retail code.

Following the presentation of these demands, the delegation will go in a body to the Civil Works office and demand immediate registration for jobs for all discharged store employes.

All unemployed white-collar workers and all discharged store workers are urged to join in this action. They should report to the headquarters of the Office Workers Union, 114 W. 14th St., at 10:30 a.m., Dec. 27.

Get $3 a Week in Shoe Repair Shop in Missouri

(By a Worker Correspondent)

COLUMBIA, Mo.—I am very sorry that I did not send in my payments for my subscription, but I really couldn't get hold of any spare money, until this week. We are three in our family and we get $3 each week for working in a shoe repairing shop. I am quite sure you can understand how three people get along on $3 for one week.

I will try to keep my payments up to date.

First Results of Second Five Year Plan Show Soviet Gains

By VERN SMITH
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 25.—(By Radio).—The preliminary results of the work in the heavy industry of the U. S. S. R. for the first 11 months of 1933—first year of the Second Five Year Plan—are published today.

The whole work of industry in 1933 shows a stubborn struggle to learn new branches of production, developing new industrial arts and acquiring advanced technical skill.

Uninterrupted mass production of automobiles was completely organized in 1933. The output of tractors for the first 11 months of 1933 increased 64.1 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1932.

Motor Industry Overfulfills

The automobile and tractor works built during the first Five Year Plan have fulfilled their yearly program already, yielding an output over the plan.

The coal industry achieved great progress. Mechanization of work in the Donets and other coal basins are proceeding with great speed.

Serious progress has been achieved in mastering technique in the metallurgical giants.

Heavy industry won great victories in the development of new areas; an example of tremendous importance is the Ural Kuznetsk enterprise. New industrial areas are increasing every year.

Heavy Industry Up 11 Per Cent

The gross output of the heavy industry of the U. S. S. R. increased in the 11 months of 1933 by 11 per cent. The average daily output in November had risen 5.8 per cent in comparison with November, 1932. This tempo of increase in production is growing every month.

Notable progress has been made in the oil industry. In the 11 months of 1933 the output of Asneft increased 24.2 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1932.

The average daily smelting of pig iron in November was about 23,000 metric tons, 27.6 per cent over November, 1932. Steel smelting for the 11 months of 1933 was 15.4 per cent over the same period of 1932. The November average daily output increased 34.9 per cent in comparison with November, 1932. The output of rolled goods in the 11 months of 1933 was 14.2 per cent more than in the same period of 1932. The November average daily output of rolled goods was 34.5 per cent over November, 1932.

Labor Productivity Up 14.5 Per Cent

The output of coke in the 11 months of 1933 had risen 21.2 per cent over the same period of 1932, that of iron ore 20 per cent.

Notable progress has been made in the chemical industry. The level output of basic chamistry for November was 61.7 per cent over November, 1932. The gross output of the chemical industry for the 11 months of 1933 increased 29 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1932.

Due to the growing improvement of labor organization and the acquisition of new technology, the average monthly production per worker has increased, 14.5 per cent in the 11 months of 1933, in comparison with the same period in 1932.

Ranks Split by AFL Heads, 10,000 Keep Up Truckers' Strike

Locals Withdraw When General Strike Is Dubbed "Illegal"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 25.—At the joint council meeting here Sunday of various truckers unions, representatives of around 10,000 workers voted to continue on strike.

Previously around 20,000 were on strike, but under pressure of the A. F. of L. leaders, particularly of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs Stablemen, and Helpers, the city teamsters, dry cleaners and dyers drivers, and piano movers voted to return to work with the bakery and express wagon drivers.

The strike began on Thursday as a sympathy strike of all truckers in support of the taxi drivers employed by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. The N.R.A. had ordered the strike of the taxi drivers broken, promising the workers that they would be re-employed without discrimination, having the right to vote for their own representatives. The P.R.T. declared the workers must return unconditionally.

From the very beginning all the bosses' forces moved to break the strike. The N.R.A. officials declared the strike "illegal." This was followed by a declaration of Tobin, in which he said that the strike was not approved by the union, and urged the workers to return immediately.

Those still remaining on strike are the taxicab drivers, milk drivers, laundry unions, and the locals of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated to the union of which Tobin is president.

The local A. F. of L. leaders, particularly Thomas P. O'Brien, organizer for the Brotherhood, tried to break the ranks of the workers by talking and fighting against a general transportation strike.

Even the officials voting to remain on strike declared that the strike now is not a "general transportation strike, but that there are several local unions involved in strikes and lock-outs at the present time."

In short, everything is being done to help the bosses smash the united front of the workers by the A. F. of L. leaders. The rank and file of leaders to call the general strike be the A. F. of L. originally forced their cause they recognized their various grievances could best be won by a powerful, general walkout.

Jailed I. L. D. Leader in Danger of Lynching

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 25.—J. R. Sheppard, Negro International Labor Defense organizer, has been arrested and is being held incommunicado, by police here, who took him off a C.W.A. job last week.

Police have frequently announced their intention of "getting" Sheppard, and he is in danger of being lynched. Protests against this arrest, with the demand for his immediate safe release, should be sent to the chief of police here.

(Continued on Page 2)

Missionaries Seek Funds for Fight on the Chinese Soviets

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Conceding the growing might of the Chinese Soviets, bishops and other clerics of every church conducting foreign missionary work are holding united-front conferences in 29 American cities in 16 states to lay plans for fighting the workers' and farmers' movement.

A drive for money, now under way, is expected to reach into every American church. Its proceeds will be used to support by propaganda armed intervention now being waged against the Chinese Soviets by Japanese imperialism.

At a recent United Foreign Missionary Conference here, the church's united-front leaders were addressed by the Rt. Rev. L. R. Roots, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Hankow. He had come from China for the meeting.

"The Communists are making rapid headway throughout China," the bishop reported. "All christians must unite and act together in meeting present chaotic conditions if missionary work is to survive in China."

Fascists Kidnap Dutch Seaman in German Port

AMSTERDAM—A young Dutch seaman disappeared in the port of Hamburg after Nazi storm troopers had threatened him for removing fascist posters from his ship.

The seaman, Bogaerst, stayed aboard ship for a week after the threat, but ventured ashore November 18, the day before the ship left Hamburg, and was not seen thereafter.

The intense hatred here for Hitler was accentuated with the disappearance of the Dutch youth.

Leipzig Fire Trial Proves Nazi Guilt, Moscow "Pravda" Says

Verdict, Forced by Mass Fight, Defeat for Fascism

Calls for Vigilance for Safety of the Defendants

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 24. — (By Radio). — The "Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, today on the defeat of German fascism in the Leipzig Court,

"The Court verdict in the case of the Reichstag arson case bears a vivid imprint of cheap staging which will always be included in the history of the class struggle under the name of the "Leipzig Trial."

The Reichstag arson combined the greatest forgeries and provocations committed against the Communist Party by the ruling class in the last decade. The forgery arose simultaneously with the arson. The one pre-determined the other. The forgeries of the Leipzig trial, which exceeded the notorious historic forgeries of the Dreyfus case in France, and the Mendel Bailis case in Czarist Russia, completely failed.

"The Fascist dictatorship lost the trial which cost it a battle, it lost in this struggle with Communism!

Nazi Guilt Apparent

"German Fascism not only failed to justify itself at Leipzig, but, on the contrary, its guilt is now more apparent than ever. The verdict, as well as the trial, were unable to prove the slightest participation of the Communist Party in the Reichstag arson.

"The judges, the prosecutors and scores of witnesses vainly tried to prove this thesis for three months of the trial. And the Fascist cheats failed scandalously every time before the world!

"Finally, the Fascist judges were left with nothing but the unproved statement that they must seek Van der Lubbe's accomplices in the "camp of Communism." One is vividly reminded of the story of the thief who, escaping from pursuers, shouted, "Stop, Thief!" The difference being maybe that the Fascists have not succeeded in hiding their traces, because they were immediately caught red-handed.

The verdict itself, despite the intentions of its authors, exposes the falsifications and lies by means of which the indictment against Communism was made up."

"Pravda" further points out that it is extremely significant that the verdict notes "the complete refutation of the various assertions that leading members of the government participated in the Reichstag arson and also that Van der Lubbe was connected with the Nazis."

"Pravda" states: 'It seems that no Nazis who were not leading members of the government were tried,' but that the four Communists and the Communist Party were on trial. How does it happen then that at the very beginning of its verdict, the court

Urges Action

HENRI BARBUSSE

Thaelmann's Spirit Unbroken in Nazi Dungeon in Berlin

German Red Leader Kept from Mingling With Prisoners

BERLIN, Dec. 19. (By Mail).—Ernst Thaelmann, general secretary of the Communist Party of Germany, is in the fascist jail in Moabit here, his spirit unbroken.

Thaelmann, according to authentic sources, is deprived of his privilege of walking with fellow political prisoners in the courtyard of the jail. Several workers recently passing through the prison yard on their way to be examined encountered Thaelmann. Silently they raised their fists in the Red Front salute. Thaelmann responded with the same greetings.

Thaelmann refused special privileges from the jail authorities and demanded he be served the same food given the other prisoners and that he go through the same routine.

The special privileges are seen as attempts to create the impression at Thaelmann's coming trial that he was well treated in the fascist jail.

Trade Shows Sharp Drop Under Hitler Regime, Is Report

Retail Sales Also Drop As Wages Are Slashed

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Unable to conceal the growing economic crisis in Germany, the latest report of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, discussing the economic situation under Hitler, reports further sharp declines.

Retail buying, an index to the consuming power of the masses and their standards of living, shows a drop of 5 per cent. This shows growing misery and hunger. This figure reveals the emptiness of the Nazi boast that more than 2,000,000 of German workers have been returned to work.

More accurate figures on employment show that about 600,000 workers have been placed on various seasonal emergency jobs, but at a starvation wage.

Foreign Trade Drops

Despite all attempts of the German bourgeoisie to "dump" goods in foreign markets by paying starvation wages to the workers at home, German foreign trade continues to shrink very severely. The growth of the crisis in Germany and the failure of Hitler to restore any kind of business improvement is clearly shown in the figures for foreign trade, which are now running at a monthly average of 55,700,000 marks compared to 99,000,000 last year.

These figures are particularly revealing of the failure of Hitler's boasted plan of increasing German foreign trade by government scrip money financing of German exporters. The extreme seriousness of the failure of the Hitler government to effect the slightst improvement in the foreign trade situation causes the Chamber of Commerce to state that the whole future of Germany depends upon some improvement here.

Trade with the Soviet Union has shrunk by more than 50 per cent within the last year.

The Hitler government has discovered that under the guise of establishing foreign branches many German businesses are attempting to leave the country altogether, so drastic is the growth of the crisis.

Sounds Urgent Call for World Fight to Free Trial Heroes

Demands Defendants Be Placed in Hands of Int'l Committee

NEW YORK. — Signed by Francis Jourdain and Henri Barbusse for the International Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, a cable received by the American Committee lates yesterday urges the most widespread actions to save the lives of George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff.

It urges that cables be sent to the Nazi Minister of the Interior, Frick, at Berlin, demanding their safe release into the custody of the committee of four from the International Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, which is now in Leipzig.

The text of the cablegram follows:

Organize at once flood of cablegrams from organizations and outstanding professionals addressed to Minister of Interior Frick at Berlin to indicate mass demand for immediate release of the four defendants. They are being kept imprisoned despite the verdict of 'not guilty.' We have the greatest anxiety for their safety. Demand that the defendants be safely placed in the custody of our international committee now in Leipzig.

"JOURDAIN and BARBUSSE,
"For the Committee."

The committee now in Leipzig, prepared to accompany the Communists to a safe destination consists of Ivor Montague, Dorothy Woodman and Douglas Benabue, from England, and Dr. Tsekanina, from Czechoslovakia.

Young Workers of Chicago Plan for Huge Anti-War Meet

Will Foil Attempts to Attack Leibknecht Rally, Jan. 14

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Hundreds of telegrams and resolutions of protest forced the authorities of Manley High School to reinstate a student expelled for carrying on anti-war work in the school.

The school authorities had under various pretexts attempted to crush the anti-war sentiment which is growing among the youth in and out of the schools. The National Guard captains of the 132 Infantry are mobilizing guardsmen unofficially to attack the Liebknecht Anti-war Rally arranged by the Young Communist League for Jan. 14, at the North Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St.

The Y. C. L. issued a statement calling on the youth and adult workers to participate en mass at the rally. This meeting will answer the attacks of the school authorities on the anti-war fight. A mighty mass meeting will be the most effective safeguard against the planned attacks of the National Guard officers.

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Fur Bosses in Joint Move With A.F.L. to Renew War on Union

Reject Contract With Industrial Union: Out to Smash Wages, Hours

NEW YORK.—What promises to be a repetition of the murderous attacks on the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is seen in the recent decision of ring-leaders of the Associated and New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers Associations to reject negotiations with the Industrial Union and again enter into a contract with the defunct Joint Council of the A. F. of L.

In a letter to Herman Scheidlinger, president of the Associated and to Henry Rosen, president of the New York Association, the Industrial Union warns that this decision will mean a drive not only to smash the union, but to wipe out union standards won by the fur workers. "It signifies," says the union, "the renewal of efforts by certain shady forces in the fur industry to foist the grip of racketeers on the industry. It forecasts bitter war between the fur workers and the bosses for the right to organize into a union of their own choice."

The Industrial Union has also sent a communication to the individual members of the fur associations, warning that all previous attempts to keep alive the underworld led Joint Council have proven futile and costly, and against converting the fur market into another bloody battlefield. It urges them against following the destructive wild and criminal policies of the association leaders and against forcing the workers into the Joint Council. "The fur workers and their union are not interfering with your right to belong to any association. We therefore demand that you do not interfere with the workers' right to belong to a union of their own choosing" concludes the letter.

Fur code hearings are scheduled to be held in Washington on Friday. All delegates elected to attend the hearings must meet in union headquarters tonight.

Fur Workers Condemn Lies of "Forward"

NEW YORK.—Outraged by the lies spread by the Jewish Daily Forward in its issue of Dec. 17, that the workers of the Meyer Budabin shop, at 337 7th Ave. are working 40 hours a week and are not paid for holidays, the fur workers of the Budabin shop met and drew up a resolution condemning the Forward for its attacks on the workers.

The resolution says in part: "We declare that these lies are part of the weapon of the bosses, the Joint Council, the "Forward" and the Socialist Party to destroy our union. Our shop is an Industrial Union Shop working 35 hours and under union conditions, including pay for holidays."

The resolution is signed by all the workers in the shop.

Fur Workers Condemn NRA Action on Code

NEW YORK.—Retail fur workers, at a meeting at union headquarters Tuesday registered their protest against the proposed N. R. A. code for the retail fur industry and against the treatment of their representatives at the code hearings in Washington last week. In a resolution adopted, the members approve and support the proposals of their delegation regarding the code and pledge to resist any attacks on their standards.

A protest will be forwarded by the union against the code and against the seating of Pietro Luachi of the defunct A. F. of L. Fur Union as "labor" representative by the N. R. A.

Officials' Trick Stops Election of Rank, File in Hatters Local 7

NEW YORK.—In a surprise move, officials of local 7 of the United Hatters (A. F. of L.) announced that elections would take place within a week's time instead of the usual month allowed for this purpose. Militant Rank and File candidates were unable to make satisfactory preparations for the election, but succeeded in polling 86 out of the 200 votes cast for the candidates for office.

Officials sidetracked a victory by the trick of putting the rank and file candidates at the end of the list instead of in alphabetical order.

Hays Gives Chief Credit to I. L. D. in Terzani Victory

NEW YORK.—Credit to the International Labor Defense and to its attorney, Harry Sacher, for the work done by them in the defense of Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker who was recently acquitted on a charge of murdering an anti-fascist student murdered by one of Art Smith's Khaki Shirts, is given in a letter received today by the organization from Arthur Garfield Hays, chief defense counsel in the case.

"Credit in these cases usually goes to the man who does the larger part of the trial work," Hays' letter says. "It is due to the man who prepares the case.'

CORRECTION

In the article entitled "McLevy Must Act on Workers' Demands, Say S. P. Rank and File," in Saturday, Dec. 23 issue, page 5, beginning of column two, the sentence reading "He appointed Joseph Wierer, a Democrat, town clerk," should have read: "He appointed Joseph Wierer, a Democrat, assistant town clerk." The word "assistant" was dropped out in the composing room.

Celebrate Fifth Year of Needle Trade Union on New Year's Eve

NEW YORK.—The fifth jubilee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, of 131 West 28th St., will be celebrated New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, at Mecca Temple, 130 W. 56th St.

The jubilee, the Union reports, will not only be a celebration of the birth of the union five years ago during the wave of mass expulsions from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, but will also be a demonstration of resistance to the attackers of the Industrial.

An interesting program has been prepared in accordance with the character of the celebration. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein will carry through a series of Soviet and workers' songs. A well-known dancer will perform a series of proletarian dances. Charles Lichter, well-known violinist, and Nigob, pianist, will also perform.

Prices for tickets are very low.

IWO to Celebrate 4th Anniversary Jan. 27

Costume Ball, Dance to Feature Novelties

NEW YORK.—The International Workers Order will celebrate its fourth anniversary of growth from 9,000 to almost 40,000 members with a costume ball and concert on Jan. 27, 1934, at the 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Ave. and 25th St., New York City.

For the first time in the history of the working class movement a costume ball will be actually featured by proletarian costumes. There will be costumes depicting the dress of various revolutionary eras — of the Paris Commune of 1871, of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. There will be collective costumes representing a group or idea. Prizes will be awarded to the most original and most expressive costumes.

Various features have been arranged as entertainment. There will be a pageant depicting the birth and growth of the I. W. O. in which over 100 children from the I. W. O. youth sections will participate. The famous Ether Wave Instrument which caused a great sensation a year or so ago will be demonstrated by Louis Barlevy. This instrument is played by waving the hands, the musician doesn't touch the instrument. The music is drawn from the air—from the ether waves.

There will be a concert orchestra of 50 pieces directed by Irving R. Korenman who accompanied Isa Kremer on her recent tour throughout the United States. Dance music will be furnished by two Negro and white bands of 14 pieces. Admission is only 35 cents.

200 Strike on Job When 3 Hosiery Workers Are Fired for Talking

READING, Pa., Dec. 25.—Because three of their fellow workers in Local 10 of the A. F. of L. Hosiery Workers' Union were discharged, 200 workers of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills here declared a strike on the job. They stood at their machines but refused to work. The management was compelled to stop all operations and later ordered the mill closed.

The union workers were discharged because they were discussing a radio speech with non-union workers while at work.

Herman to Head YCL in Cleveland; Little to Lead League in N. Y.

NEW YORK. — In line with its policy of concentrating on the most important industrial sections of the country, and sending the most experienced and capable comrades to work there, the National Executive Committee of Young Communist League has decided to send I. Herman, District Organizer of New York, to the Cleveland District, an important steel and mining center. Comrade John Little will take the place of Herman as District Organizer in New York.

A farewell banquet to Herman has been arranged, at which the revolutionary youth of the city will also greet John Little. The banquet will be held Friday, Dec. 29 in the Workers' Center, 35 East 12th St., 2nd floor. Admission is 35 cents.

I.L.G.W. Officials to Give Dressmakers Flat Price System

Xmas Gift Brings Back Sweatshops, Longer Hours, Wage Cuts

NEW YORK.—A Christmas present was handed the dressmakers by the Hochman-Zimmerman leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union this week when they were promised the reintroduction of the old scientific price schedules in a special Christmas bulletin issued to shop chairmen. The officials are preparing the ground for the abolition of the minimum wage scale and the introduction of the flat price system which means a return to miserable sweatshop conditions and long hours.

The bulletin says: "The present system of price settlement makes it difficult at all times to prevent competition and especially difficult to maintain union standards in the dull season. We are now in the process of preparing a system of piece rate settlements that we hope will do away with the chaotic price adjustments which we have today."

The bulletin makes no mention of safeguarding the minimum wage scales. Instead the officials indulge in praise for the N.R.A. code, again misleading the dressmakers into hoping for improvements under the NRA code, and refusing to admit that the unemployment of 80,000 dressmakers is due to the failure of the NRA.

Commenting on the bulletin, the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, declares that the action of the officials does not come as a surprise." They are now cooperating with the jobbers who helped them drive thousands of dressmakers into the union. Due to the Industrial Union's activities in carrying on strikes against wage cuts and exposing the International officials, the latter have been compelled to admit that the jobbers are using all methods to cheat the workers and avoid responsibility for the agreement. But this does not prevent them from carrying through strikebreaking activities against the dressmakers striking under the leadership of the Industrial Union."

Dressmakers Force I. L. G. W. U. Scab Off Picket Line

NEW YORK. — Enraged dressmakers, who stopped at the Goldsheer shop, 253 West 35th St., to express their solidarity with the strikers compelled police to order away a scab sent by the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union to parade with a sign declaring that the shop is not on strike. Hundreds of dressmakers who came to support the pickets condemned the Hochman-Zimmerman clique for their protection of scabbery and their aid to the bosses in cutting wages.

Gangsters and police are stationed at all striking shops of the Industrial Union to intimidate the strikers.

Several workers of the striking Ann Gladys shop, not yet members of the I. L. G. W. U. were enrolled in the union offices yesterday by the boss to enable the continuation of scabbery under the guise of a "union" shop.

The Industrial Union is determined to continue its fight to stop the general wage cutting campaign now prevalent in the dress shops.

Wilmington Police Stop Soviet Film; Arrest Two Workers

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 25.—A showing of the Soviet film "War Against the Centuries" was stopped by police Saturday, who arrested two workers on charges of promoting the showing. The workers, John Adams, Daily Worker representative, and Anna Krause, local woman, are held under $500 bail.

The affair was arranged for the benefit of the "Daily Worker," and was attended by over 200 workers, a large crowd for this city, who defied police attempts to intimidate them.

The two workers are being defended by the International Labor Defense and E. Redding, local Negro attorney. Their trial comes up tomorrow at 9 a. m.

Thousands Miss Being Fed at World's Worst Xmas Meal

NEW YORK.—Thousands of New York's homeless unemployed were turned away and refused meals at the Christmas dinner given at the Municipal Lodging House Annex, an abandoned pier at the foot of 25th St.

Six thousand, according to the officials in charge, were fed. The meal consisted of rubbery chicken, potatoes, turnips, three slices of bread, mince pie, and an apple.

Since the City of New York only once a year makes a pretense of feeding its homeless men a full meal, no adequate facilities were at hand to provide for them. As a result, only a few hundred of the men were able to eat at one time. Those waiting for their turn at the tables were forced to wait outside the pier in the cold.

The police singled out the crowd into a single-file line that slowly made its way into the building.

Once inside, the tempo was speeded up. Guards and police were at hand to keep the men moving. As soon as a man had finished, another was ready to take his place at the table.

With police and guards standing over them, the men gulped their food; got up from the table; and shuffled out of the building.

Once outside, the police were again at hand to keep them moving away from the building. Men who had gathered in the sun were told to "keep moving."

Inside the building the police band played "Auld Lang Syne," and other tuneful homilies to remind the men of the times in the past when it was not necessary for them to depend upon the city flop-house for their Christmas dinner.

Promptly at 2 p. m. a cordon of police formed at the opposite end of the street and stopped all who had not come before 2 p. m. from forming into line to be fed.

Disappointed ones gathered about the barbage cans of Belleview Hospital nearby, and pawed over the refuse, looking for scraps of food.

Leipzig Fire Trial Proves Nazi Guilt Says Soviet Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

attempts to bolster up the prestige of persons who were "not subject to the present trial?" This is the coarse, cheap work of the fascist judge Buenger.

That the verdict is an attempted justification of the fascist leaders itself confirms the fact that they and no one else were the organizers of the Reichstag arson. The fascist leaders did not succeed in removing the stigma of their guilt.

Fascists Guilty

The verdict makes their position on this question hopeless. On the one hand, they were forced to acquit the four Communists, since the forgeries and lies on which the case was based had utterly failed. On the other hand, they don't dare to affirm, as stated in the indictment, that Van der Lubbe set fire to the Reichstag single-handed, without any accomplices.

The fascist judge Buenger, to shield the obvious Nazi accomplices of Van der Lubbe, speaks of accomplices "necessarily from the Communist camp." But the court cannot name them; and the whole fascist state machine is unable to find them. The fascist authorities succeeded in murdering thousands of German workers, confining hundreds of thousands of working-class victims in prisons and concentration camps and yet they are unable to discover the few accomplices of Van der Lubbe."

"They 'couldn't' because these accomplices were not from the Communist camp. Besides, how could the fascist court find Van der Lubbe's actual accomplices when the verdict designed to 'exculpate' them was dictated by the higher fascist authorities?

Defeated in Court

"The picture is now clearer than ever. German fascism has suffered a hard defeat at Leipzig. This shows the force of the German proletariat, its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party, the powerful movement of the world protest and the heroic struggle of the four accused Communists, particularly Comrade Dimitroff.

Still in Nazi Hands

"The defendants are now wrenched out of the hands of the fascist court, but their lives are still in danger. We must not forget this for one moment. The assurances of the fascist authorities that the accused will be given safety and protection are not worthy of belief. These assurances are given in order to allay the vigilance of the workers of the world."

Liberty and Safety for Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff! This still remains the battle slogan of the workers of the world. We must not forget that after their scandalous Leipzig failure, that the fascists are already preparing a new trial for the German revolutionary fighters.

Proletarians, be vigilant! Down with the fascist executioners! Defend the prisoners of fascism! Liberate the thousands of revolutionary fighters suffering in the torture chambers of the fascist dictatorship! This battle call will echo still louder throughout the world.

Chicago Parents Hit School Jim-Crowism

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Over 100 parents and children, most of them colored, attended a public hearing last Wednesday on bad conditions and discrimination in the public schools. The meeting, which was organized by the Hayes School Parents' Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Young Pioneers Scottsboro troop, was presented with a mass of detailed information, as the workers and their children exposed the conditions in the schools.

The vice-president of the Parents' and Teachers' Association attended the meeting to contradict the exposures and was driven out of the hall by the angry parents.

A committee was elected to present demands on the aldermen in the district. A meeting to hear its report will be held next Friday evening at 223 Artesian St.

Tin Mill Workers Revolt Against A.A.

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

STUBENVILLE, O.—The Amalgamated Association is gone. Workers are walking out on the leaders because they want dues, when they absolutely had not bettered the conditions of the workers here in Steubenville. At the Pope Tin Mill meeting Saturday night, 50 got up and walked out when the officials asked them to come and pay dues. They said, "To hell with you and the A. A."

SHOUT SLOGANS IN UNISON

New York City.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I have just seen some of the marchers who were protesting against the Nazi frame-up. They were indeed a very inspiring and effective sight, but I think that we can be still more effective if we would all shout the same slogans, etc. It looks bad, or rather it gives the impression of lack of organization, when we have a few individuals shouting something else, and in general all the watcher hears is a few grumbles and squeaks. Let's have everybody shouting the same thing. LET THEM HEAR OUR ROAR OF PROTEST! Let's not have individual voices, but the voices of the mass! The voice of the mass is the one that will gain new members to our ranks and make our enemies tremble!

This may seem like a little matter, but it will make our parades and demonstrations a hundred times more effective.

Comradely yours,

L. ZEE.

Tenth Anniversary issue of the Daily Worker, Jan. 6. 24 pages. Articles by leaders of Communist Party, U. S. A.; greetings from leaders of the world Communist movement; special features by staff members. Rush your orders.

Shop Delegates of Shoe Union Prepare for NRA Elections

Greet Merger Report, Warn Against A. F. L. Scab Agency

NEW YORK.—Announcement by Fred Biedenkapp that the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union was now part of the new United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union with a membership of 70,000 shoe workers was enthusiastically greeted by the Shop Delegates' Council at their meeting on Saturday.

The Council met to mobilize for the N. R. A. elections scheduled for Jan. 2 in shops where there are no full union agreements and to prepare for any attacks on working conditions which the bosses may attempt during the present slack season.

The Council elected a committee of 25 to mobilize the workers in the shops to defeat any trickery in the elections. A resolution was adopted that no wage-cuts, lay-offs or any concessions are to be permitted in any of the shops.

The new United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union issued a warning to all slipper workers yesterday against the stool pigeons, headed by Mike Tesaro, who are trying to break up union slipper shops by offering the bosses new crews registered in the Boot and Shoe scab agency. In order to get such crews, the Boot and Shoe Union is announcing that jobs are available. Workers are warned against applying for such scab jobs.

An organization drive will be undertaken in the slipper trade, to be followed by a general organization drive in Worcester, Mass.; Jersey City and Philadelphia, the territory to be covered by the New York District of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, it was announced yesterday.

The coordinating committee in charge of putting into action the decisions of the amalgamation convention are meeting in Boston on Thursday.

On Thursday night, at Arcadia Hall, the N. Y. delegates to the convention will submit a full report to the membership.

Archbishop Slain By Anti-Soviet Church Members

Murdered Bishop Said USSR Had Religious Freedom

NEW YORK.—Archbishop Leon Tourain, primate of the Georgian (Armenian) Church of all North and South America except California, was slain Sunday near the altar of the Holy Cross Armenian Apostolic Church, 578 West 187th St., by members of an opposing church faction who objected to his recognition of Soviet Armenia as the Armenian home land.

Tourain was stabbed to death with a nine-inch butcher knife while conducting services. Several assailants gathered around him in the aisle of the church to hide the killer.

Two men, Matos Leyletin, 39, and Nishan Sarakisian, 38, severely beaten by the congregation, were arrested by the police. Four hundred people were in the church when the stabbing occurred.

The archbishop, with whom the majority of the church members sided against the anti-Soviet faction, had often stated that while he was not pro-Soviet, the Soviet Government had aided Armenia. He also said that the Soviet Government had never interfered with the freedom of the church or its members.

Last July 2 the archbishop was to have spoken before an Armenian Day celebration at the Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago. He found the stand decorated with the flag of the former Armenian government. Explaining that Armenia is now a part of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, he insisted that the old flags be taken down and replaced by the new Soviet flag which bears a white hammer and sickle on a red background. A fight followed.

Since that day opposition had been developed against the archbishop.

SPORTS

by Edward Newhouse

The Headquarters of Soviet Sports

By MILLY B. MITCHELL
(Batting for Ed. Newhouse)

THE STATE Central Institute of Physical Culture, it is called.

One thousand young Soviet men and women, all crack athletes, are being educated here as cultural trainers of Soviet school children, workers and Red Armymen.

Stalin once formulated the aims of physical culture: "We must bring up a new generation of workers, healthy, jovial and capable of raising the might of the Soviet country, and to defend it from attempts on the part of the enemy."

Glance through that window there to the banner-furled field of the institute . . . there, where the lines are gold with autumn. Flash of a crimson cap over the high jump. Sway of navy blue over the balance bar. You are seeing the wives of Red Army and Navy Commanders in their first annual track and field meet. Two hundred women, all trained and capable of participating in practically all of the sports events.

"If a wife stays at home, is physically weak, negligent about her personal appearance and untidy, she is not a real life partner to a Red Army Commander, but a burden," the chief at the institute declares.

Physical culture as a means of raising the productivity of workers in factories is being thoroughly tested in a dozen Moscow factories under the direction of the institute, we are told.

Raise Production

At the Trekhgorni Textile Mill, exercises were introduced successfully during rest periods. The productivity of the workers increased between 8 and 10 per cent. The Stalin (AMO) Auto Plant, the Kauchuk Factory, the Krasni Proletari Machine Building Works, the Red October Candy Factory, Kazan Railway Shops, Hammer and Sickle and Electrozavod, as well as other large plants are being used as laboratories to work out research problems.

Before the Revolution, physical culture was unknown in Russia except to the sons of merchants, nobles and circus performers. The whole movement was recreational, rather than educational, and not taken seriously. (Except, of course, by the circus performers.)

Foreigners, by introducing soccer about 30 years ago and helping in the organization of football teams in the big cities, were directly responsible for the first organized attempts at physical culture. A sort of Russian baseball (lopta) was played even before the foreign invasion of soccer, but it was never organized.

Only after the Revolution was the idea born in Russia of creating a special institute for physical culture. In 1918 the institute was organized. Until 1923 it moved in an extremely narrow and restricted field, devoting itself wholly to research. Then it expanded, throwing open its doors as a training school for physical culture instructors. The institute worked under the Commissariat of Health, and the first instructors specialized in work connected directly with health.

Thirty or 40 instructors were graduated each year. The work was an improvement over the earlier efforts, but still there was plenty of room for improvement. In 1929, there was a general reorganization, the institute being placed under the Supreme Council of Physical Culture of the U.S.S.R. The policy of the institute changed, for it was found that many graduates were not proletarians. Eighty-five per cent of the students are workers today. Thirty-five per cent are women.

Now, 1,000 students are enrolled for the four-year course. Students are only admitted to the institute after they have completed a nine-year school course, during which they have specialized in developing themselves as sportsmen and women.

Three Faculties

The institute maintains three faculties, pedagogical, factory and army and navy. The curriculum for all three contains such subjects as chemistry, physics, anatomy and physiology in the physical sciences. In the social sciences, philosophy, political economy, dialectic materialism are taught. In physical culture, the students work at track, swimming, wrestling, skiing and skating, jiu jitsu boxing and other sports.

To graduate, a student must be master of at least two of these sports. If soccer is one of his major sports, then he must be a first string player; in track, he must not do worse than 11.5 seconds for 100 meters; in the high jump, not worse than 150 cm.

Building New Men

"The objective conditions for the new Socialist society are being created in Soviet factories and plants," the chief says. "We are building the new men and women for this society in our laboratory."

Many unusual problems come to the laboratory.

American baseball is introduced in the Soviet Union by foreign workers, immediately becomes popular. But what to do for balls, bats, catcher's mitts and fielder's gloves? The old Russia imported such material, when it was needed. Now, the problem is not solved in this manner.

"We must learn to make our own sports equipment," is the slogan.

A Soviet-made baseball, a catcher's mitt, a pair of square-toed skiing shoes, a smooth, slippery pair of jiu jitsu shoes are passed along for our inspection. A sporting goods factory made them after designs drawn in the institute.

Look through the window, there. Those banners, the shouts, the sports field under the pale autumn sunlight. For the first time in the history of the U.S.S.R. and the world, a Spartakiade of Red Army and Navy Commanders is being held . . . most of the participants heroes of the Civil War.

Each fall, the youth of the Soviet Union march in vast physical culture demonstrations which bring tens of thousands of young athletes in public review.

The new generation of workers, healthy and jovial, is here.

City Events

MASS MEETING OF NEEDLE TRADES UNEMPLOYED

The delegation who visited Frederick Daniels, C.W.A. administrator, will report back at a mass meeting of unemployed needle trades workers to be held today, at Union Auditorium, 3 P.M.

FUR WORKERS TO HOLD OPEN FORUM

An open forum of the Fur Workers Industrial Union will be held today at 3 p.m. at Union headquarters, 131 West 28th St.

NITGEDAIGET FILLED UP

Camp Nitgedaiget is filled up. If comrades desire to come out please make reservations first by calling the Co-operative, ESstabrook 8-1400.

Brownsville Pharmacist Directory

B. ESSCOVER, 447 Stone Avenue.
WM. GARDEN, Ph.G., 336 Hinsdale St.
WOLF N. FRECKER, Ph.G., 163 Belmont Ave.
FRANK SUSSMAN, Ph.G., 261 Powell St.
J. NOVICK, Ph.G., 498 Howard Ave.

Tompkins Square 6-9139
Caucasian Restaurant
"KAVKAZ"
Russian and Oriental Kitchen
BANQUETS AND PARTIES
332 East 14th Street New York City

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
296 SUTTER AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: Dickens 2-1273—4—5
Night Phone: Dickens 6-6399
For International Workers Order

Trade Union Directory

BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION
799 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-9297
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
338 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4247
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 15th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-6086
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
925 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-9598
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
26 East 125th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7945
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-1910

(Brooklyn)
WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOKAL CAFETERIA
FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
1639 PITKIN AVENUE

Williamsburgh Comrades, Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

One National Industrial Union of Furniture Workers Is Necessary

By JOE KISS.

Organizing the tens of thousands of unorganized furniture workers, building up a powerful national union, is the most vital matter before all workers in the furniture industry.

The organization of the unorganized and building up a national organization is not only necessary at this time for the coordination of our struggle on a national scale—but because history teaches us, that the bosses are successful in destroying weak, small and scattered trade unions.

Short History of Our Trade Organizations

The first important trade union of furniture workers in America, the Furniture Workers National Union, founded in 1873, was composed primarily of German cabinetmakers. It made no attempts to organize other trades or even other nationalities. The short-lived organization, merged in 1895 with the Machine Wood Workers International Union. But these mergings had no appeal whatsoever to the furniture workers, since it presented no fighting program for their benefit, so in 1912 it merged again, this time with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which since then had jurisdiction over a majority of furniture workers, but, the exception of a small number of highly skilled men, has had very few members in the industry.

By 1931 it had practically given up the idea of organizinng furniture workers. Five other craft unions of the A. F. of L., with considerable jurisdiction in the industry have practically no members in this field. They have been at a standstill until they have been instructed by the N. R. A. administration, to go out and organize a small percentage of the unorganised furniture workers, under such a high falutin' slogan as: "The government is with you now—organize!" "Opportunity is given to each and every one of us today—provided we organize as the new law urges us to do." Under these slogans the A. F. of L. has been sending out their field organizers to the larger furniture centers, especially tackling such cities where the workers organized themselves or spontaneously went out on strike after the dozens of wage cuts during the last four years of capitalist crisis. They did considerable damage in the furniture industry, to such an extent that in some instances the workers expressed their indignation towards any union. The most outstanding example is Baltimore, Md., where Mr. Deamer, the Upholsterers International, A. F. of L. field organizer succeeded in organizing some 400 upholsterers into Local 75, leading and settling their strike through the local N.R.A. Arbitration Board, with the provision that the bosses may hire non-union help in their "union" shops.

The bosses were quick in accepting their wonderful "labor agreement" and the strike was "successfully settled," as Mr. Deamer later reported to his boss, Hatch. Later the Baltimore union upholsterers were fired one by one. The bosses utilized that one little point in the agreement, saying, "bosses may hire non-union help at any time." The end of this most outrageous sell-out of the A. F. of L. is that "open shop" is established in all settled "union" shops in Baltimore, with a total demoralization among the A. F. of L. upholsterers in Baltimore towards any union. They are not paying their "per capita" or even their local dues, and usually no more than 30 members come to the local meeting, which is composed of over 400 members. The Baltimore situation is one example. We could go on naming Los Angeles, St. Louis, Cleveland, Jamestown, Philadelphia, Chicago, and a number of other major cities throughout the U.S.A.

Furniture Union Calls Convention for February; 14 Locals With 8,000 Members Organized

And while the A. F. of L. tried its best to carry out the instructions of the Federal Government, as its true "agency," it had no intention of organizing the 268,098 workers employed in the furniture industry. It had no demands for the large number of young and women workers employed in the industry—nor had any demands whatsoever for the tens of thousands of unskilled workers employed in the industry.

Under this circumstance the Eastern States Conference of Furniture Workers was called on July 8 and 9, 1933, in New York, representing over 3,000 workers organized into existing Furniture Industrial Unions. They formed their rank and file National Committee, as a central guiding leadership towards the end of forming a solid national Industrial Union in the furniture industry.

14 Locals, Membership 8,190

At the last meeting of the Enlarged National Committee meeting, the National Bureau reported 14 existing F. W. I. U. locals, with a membership of 8,030, to which we are adding now the Philadelphia local F. W. I. U., with a small fighting membership of 70, making a total of 8,100. We have in addition Action and Organization Committees functioning in 15 different other cities, being active among some 15,000 furniture workers. We led nationally more than 14,000 workers in strike for better conditions in the past few months, winning increases in wages as high as 100 per cent, establishing shorter hours and union conditions which is maintained in most of the locals through organized enlightenment, calling periodical Shop Conferences, where the sharp issues of "maintain your conditions" is discussed by the workers at large, decision is taken collectively. The National Committee also appeared militantly in behalf of the furniture workers at the Washington furniture code hearing held on Nov. 9 and Oct. 9, 1933, where a flat minimum wage scale of 30 cents for the South and 34 cents for the North was proposed by the manufacturers, with minimum hours of 40 to 45. These proposals were silently supported by the A. F. of L. lawyers, who were there representing "labor." They asked for more lenient consideration, putting up no resistance, but asking for only "representation" in the Code Administration.

The National Committee came forward militantly, demanding a minimum wage scale of 70 cents for the unskilled furniture workers and 70 cents to up to $1.75 per hour for skilled furniture workers, with a maximum 30 hours per five working days a week, no labor competition between the North or South, equal pay for young, Negro and women workers in the industry.

To Hold Convention

The National Committee has decided to hold the first convention of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union on Feb. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1934, in New York City. It also adopted and submitted a draft constitution to the membership for discussion, amendment, through the pages of the "Furniture Worker," its official trade organ, appearing monthly. The National Committee correctly analysing the present situation calling for action in its resolution covering (a) breakdown of the N.R.A., (b) unemployment in our industry, (c) right to strike—against injunctions, (d) unity with A. F. of L. workers, (e) need of educational work, enlightenment of the T.U.U.L. policies, and, finally, its organizational decisions of sending out field organizers in preparation of the convention, covering at the same time large heretofore untouched furniture centers. And, in order to finance these organizational undertakings in preparation for our first convention, it has levied a small quota in each local and organization committee affiliated to the National Committee.

For a National Industrial Union

The course of the furniture workers in the U. S. A. is clear. They can't expect anything else from the A. F. of L. leadership but a sell-out and craft division, which, in the long run, always plays into the hands of the bosses. The great masses of unorganized workers must take the road of industrial unionism advocated by the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated union, the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The organization of the furniture workers is a historical task and necessity. We will not fail. Now it is the task of every individual furniture worker to fall in line and organise.

Hopkins' Figures of Four Million CWA Jobs Shown Up By Unemployed Council

50 WORKERS TELL HOW NRA IN STEEL TOWNS CUTS PAY, LOWERS LIVING STANDARDS

Speed-Up, Part-Time Is Greater While Relief Is Slashed

NEW YORK.—Interviews with some 50 employed and unemployed Pennsylvania steel workers formed basis of recent report submitted to Labor Research Association by Pittsburgh Pen & Hammer research group. Residents of the city's south side employed by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and Oliver Iron & Steel Corp., were among those interviewed. Others included workers from Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock and McKeesport, Pa., employed by Carnegie Steel Co., Edgar Thomson Steel Works, American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., and National Tube Co., all subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp.

Summary of conditions found follows:

Employment and part-time work: Average time worked was found to be one, two and three days a week. Stagger plan used in nearly every plant. Only one instance of employment for full working week of 40 hours was discovered.

Sometimes workers were told to report at plant but found no work when they did so. They were not reimbursed for transportation expenditures. When there was work, however, if they arrived a few minutes late, they were docked half an hour or a full hour's pay.

Unemployment and relief: Some workers had been jobless for two or three years. Edgar Thomson Works reopened in July, 1933, after an 18-month shutdown.

In Pittsburgh, married men had to look to local welfare organizations for relief, while single men were lucky to get anything from these agencies.

"Relief" in form of food boxes valued at $3 had been given by most companies every week or 10 days for families of four to six. In some cases this practice had been abandoned within past year or since N. R. A. Workers were expected to repay companies for these food boxes when re-employed.

Those receiving as little as $3 for a day's work during the week, were denied relief because they were on the payroll. One such family was on the verge of eviction.

Wages and hours: Full working day consisted of eight hours. Hourly wage rates ranged from 32c for laborers to 65c for highly skilled. A 28c hourly rate was reported in one case. Typical pay checks were $3 and $4 for one day's work a week to $13 and $15 for two weeks, part time.

Rationalization and speed-up: Electrically-operated continuous rolling mills, electric chippers, automatic cutters and testers and seemless machines have forced many workers off the job. Other equipment speeds up those employed, making them work at a faster pace.

Discrimination: One worker employed by Oliver Company for 30 years and jobless for three years, knew of no reason for being refused work—when there was employment—except that he was getting older. Another 71-year old worker employed by same company for 45 years was made to move from company house on threat of never getting employment again. Two months after moving he was still without work. A blacklist system was reported in use by several companies. There was also favoritism in giving employment.

Negroes were discriminated against, being employed in one plant only as unskilled laborers at 40c an hour.

Housing: About half the Pittsburgh homes studied were estimated to be without electricity and most of them had no inside toilets. Average monthly rentals ranged from $8 for three rooms to $25 for five rooms. Outside of Pittsburgh, there were company houses, available only to more skilled workers because of high rent.

Company "Welfare": Company store operated by Jones & Laughlin, for example, charged higher prices for such staples as butter, eggs and bread than did independent stores. Company shoe stores charged slightly more than other stores.

No sick or disability insurance was carried by companies and workers express dissatisfaction with the operation of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act, claiming that without aid of a lawyer they could get little. (On operation of compensation laws see Dangerous Jobs by Grace Burnham, International Pamphlets, No. 34).

Voluntary and group insurance schemes were employed. Premiums averaged about $1.50 a month for a $1,000 policy. Pensions were supposed to be granted after 25 or 30 years' work when workers reached 65—60 in one instance. However, it is claimed that many are fired on slight pretexts before reaching pension age. Others must institute lawsuits to win the inadequate pensions.

Union and organization: Company unions had been set up in nearly every plant, and were contemplated where they did not exist.

Locals of Amalgamated Iron and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) with fairly large memberships were reported in most plants, although in no instance were they recognized by company. Considerable recruitment by this union recently. Smaller locals of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union were likewise established at some of the plants.

At Homestead, Pa., the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union drive was aided by existence of a strong Unemployed Council. Unemployed Council of McKeesport has prevented numerous threatened evictions, with result that in other instances, landlords have not attempted to evict even though considerable back rent was due.

For an understanding of the background of the steel workers' position in all its aspects, both in the Pittsburgh and other districts, readers are referred to Labor and Steel, the new book by Horace B. Davis (International Publishers, $1).

News Briefs

8 Killed in Volcanic Eruption

TOKIO, Dec. 25. — Eight were killed and twenty injured when a volcano erupted on Kanegitake Island today.

* * *

Col. Macia, Catalonian President, Dies

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 25.—Col. Francisco Macia, President-General of Catalonia, and leader of the Catalonia Separatist movement, died today.

* * *

Two Held in Auto Death

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Two persons were held here today after an auto accident in which Bob Williams, a Negro, was killed by a hit and run driver who escaped after dragging him 300 feet on the fender of his car.

* * *

Four Killed in Auto-Train Crash

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 25.—Four were killed and two were seriously injured at a crossing when their automobile was struck by a Southern Railway passenger train today.

* * *

4 Drown When Auto Crashes

POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J., Dec. 25.—Two men and two women were drowned and another man was rescued when the sedan in which they were riding plunged off the pier here.

* * *

Girl, 8, Strangled

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. — Police today were seeking the slayer of Josephine Waropay, 8, who was found strangled to death yesterday. After an all-night search the body was discovered by police and neighbors. It lay beneath the porch of St. Matthew's Lyceum, a young men's clubhouse at 353 Warburton Ave.

Birmingham Negro, White Women Protest Increased Milk Price

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—Protesting against the rise in the price of milk to 14 cents a quart, a committee of four working-class women, three white and one Negro, appeared before the Agricultural Adjustment Act officials meeting here.

The representatives of the A. A. A. made every effort to prevent the women from presenting the demands of the Birmingham workers.

Although in framing the various industrial codes the Southern industrialists are permitted a wage preference "because of the lower cost of living in the South," the price of milk alone to Birmingham workers is two cents above the nation's average price. A similar disparity exists between the prices of all foodstuffs.

Workers in Remington Rand Plants Vote to Strike for Recognition

ILION, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A vote to strike was taken by three local unions here Saturday when the Ilion Remington Rand plant bosses refused to negotiate with the workers' representatives on wages and union recognition.

The strike will become effective when the polishers and molders take their vote.

An effort is being made to bring the Syracuse, Norwood, Ohio; Middletown, Conn., and Cambridge, Mass., plants out on strike along with the workers here.

Unemployed Councils Fighting Wisconsin Forced Labor Scheme

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 25.—The Unemployed Council here is fighting the forced labor vagrancy ordinance under which men on relief must work for the aid which they receive. Seven single men and one married man, the father of seven children and a resident of the city for 30 years have been arrested and sentenced to 21 days in jail.

Since at present families on relief receive little more than half the amount established by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin as a standard of relief for the unemployed, the Unemployed Council is now leading a fight for the establishment of this standard in Oshkosh.

Jail Six for Picketing Hotel in Lakewood, N.J.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Six strikers were arrested here when a picketing demonstration was staged in front of a hotel here where the workers are on strike.

The workers are demanding higher wages, better conditions and union recognition. Among those arrested were Negro and Filipino workers.

"Design for Living"

Breadlines in New York City, the design for living for the homeless unemployed. The poster in the background is advertising Noel Coward's play, "Design for Living."

Norfolk Racketeers Seen Back of Askew Frame-Up

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 25.—Southern white and Negro workers, who, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, last week effected the unconditional release of John Askew, framed Negro worker, are following up their tremendous victory with a determined campaign to expose the rum-running racket and liquor feud which, with the national oppression of the Negro masses, are behind the frame-up.

The main witness against Askew, who was accused of the murder of a white special officer of the Seaboard Airline Railway, was James Briggs, who admitted on the witness stand that he was a bootlegger and that his presence in the vicinity of the murder was connected with the guarding of some liquor he had hidden in the railroad yard.

The frame-up of Askew was supported by the police and by officials of the railway, leading workers here to believe that the railway is involved in the booze-running racket. Every attempt of the I.L.D. attorneys to penetrate the actual facts of the murder were obstructed by the Commonwealth attorney, with Judge Baines nervously sustaining him and officials of the railway showing the greatest nervousness. Hundreds of workers who packed the court in militant defense of Askew are today asking:

What hidden purpose did the Seaboard bosses and the court and police officials have in preparing such a complex and determined—even though crude in some respects—frame-up? What do the Seaboard officials and the police know about the true facts of the murder? What are they trying to hide? Why did they hold innocent John Askew for 16 months and twice condemn him to die? Why did the police refuse to investigate his story of his whereabouts at the time of the murder? Why, even after irrefutable proof of the truth of his story, did they sentence him to 30 years in jail at the third trial? And why have they all of a sudden found the Askew case too hot and have now released John Askew? Why did the railway officials tamper with the payroll sheets of Sept. 21, 1933, for road laborers at Kitty Hawk, N. C.? Why did they try to make it appear that these workers, among them John Askew, were paid off on the 24th, instead of the 21st as actually occurred?

Just one incident is sufficient to expose the frame-up of Askew. Testifying at the trial, J. E. Parks, police officer of Henderson, N. C., claimed that he arrested Askew on the basis of a description sent out by the central Seaboard station in Portsmouth. He recognized Askew by his mustache and scars, he testified. But the defense attorneys pointed out that the description did not mention scars, and Askew never had a mustache! The policeman then discovered he was not sure that the description mentioned a mustache.

C.W.A. Head Wants Cut in Fla. Wages

Says 25 Cents an Hour Is Too High

(By a C.W.A. Worker Correspondent)

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Civil Works Administration have in charge of the C. W. A. program and the funds alloted to civil works in Orange County, Florida, Mr. O. P. Swope, former real estate operator.

About a month ago the Sunday edition of the Orlando morning Sentinel gave a large feature write-up by Mr. Swope, the substance of which was that the celery growers and citrus growers in Florida could not afford to pay their help 25 cents an hour. His article stated that the growers would go bankrupt paying this scale of wages. When rebuttal arguments were sent in, giving labor's side of the issue, the management of this newspaper ignored them entirely.

Is it any wonder that the workers receive cuts in pay contrary to the announcements made in the newspapers and broadcast over the air by those federal authorities in charge of the C. W. A. program, throughout this nation.

Thousands Demand CWA Jobs in Maine

10,000 Register in Two Counties Alone

(By a C.W.A. Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 25.—Less than 2,000 out of more than 10,000 registered have been furnished C.W.A. jobs in York and Cumberland Counties, Me., according to official figures. In one week several weeks ago 1,168 registered, and the following week the number exceeded this. Hundreds stand in line daily to register. Officials, according to local newspapers, "profess to be puzzled at the constant influx of registrants, to whom there seem to be no end."

The number of registration clerks has been doubled. The unemployed in the city of Portland alone was, according to officials of the C.W.A., "over 5,000 two weeks ago, but this number has been increasing ever since."

CUBAN DELEGATION TO SPEAK IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—The Anti-Imperialist League delegation sent to Cuba to investigate conditions, will report back to workers here Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 7:30 P.M. at Liberty Hall, 9th and West Walnut Sts. Harry Gannes, Daily Worker journalist and Henry Sheppard will speak.

Texas "Transients" Given Forced Labor

Paid 90 Cents a Week for 30 Hours Work

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 25.—Forced labor camps for the 35,000 homeless transients of Texas, in which unemployed workers will be paid 90 cents a week for 30 hours work on the roads are now under operation here.

The money for the operation of these camps is being provided for by the federal government, and, according to a statement by the director of the scheme, E. W. Conway, "The whole plan follows Roosevelts idea: 'No man shall go hungry this winter.'"

Eleven such camps are now in operation throughout Texas, and more are being planned. Railroads have been instructed to round up all those riding the freights, and motorists will be induced to report all hitch-hikers to the police.

Should any of the men rounded up refuse to work, they will be told to get out of town. If they should again be picked up at another camp, a system of "black-listing" has been instituted, and a jail sentence will be given.

If the person in such forced-labor camps wishes to go home, he can only do so after he has worked for sufficient time in which to accumulate enough money with which to buy his railroad transportation.

Officials in charge of the camps admit that a large percentage of those picked up are college and high school graduates.

Nat'l Lumber Workers Union Plans to Build Unemployed Branches

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 25.—The building of unemployed branches, and joint struggles with the unemployed organizations will become a part of the program of the National Lumber Workers Union, it was decided at the union's first convention here.

In Everett, the union is already playing a leading role in the unemployed work, and sent elected delegates to the recent state conference on unemployment in Olympia from which delegates were elected to the National Conference Against Unemployment to be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

Asks Welfare Dep't for Clothes and Shoes; Is Given Jail Term

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 25.—Chris Markenos, an unemployed worker here, was arrested and sentenced to 30 days in jail for asking the welfare department for shoes and clothing.

The jury which tried him retired for one hour and brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge did not read the verdict openly, but the worker was taken away without sentence being pronounced. Only later, when a fellow-worker inquired about the sentence was it learned that Markenos had been given a jail sentence.

ONLY 650,000 GOT C.W.A. JOBS; JAN. 13 MEET TO TAKE UP JOBLESS DEMANDS

Need Funds for Jan. 13 Jobless Convention

NEW YORK.—The National Committee, Unemployed Council, appeals to all working-class organizations and sympathizers for funds to insure the carrying through of the Unemployed Convention in Washington on Jan. 13, 14 and 15. The many demands that have been made upon the workers' organizations in support of present activities have been very great. Nevertheless there is no activity that needs greater support than that of the unemployed.

The National Committee therefore appeals urgently for all organizations and sympathizers to make a donation immediately of from $1 to $5, so that the current tasks may be carried out without any delay.

Send all funds to National Committee Unemployed Councils, 80 E. 11th St., Room 437, New York.

Foreign Born CWA Workers Fired in Dayton Levee Job

Men Build Fires in Spite of Orders of Bosses

(By a C.W.A. Worker Correspondent)

DAYTON, Ohio.—C.W.A. jobs here in Dayton are full of stool pigeons and provocateurs, who watch closely those workers who were known to have taken active part in the Unemployed Council. Before starting on the C.W.A. job several workers were warned by the relief agency officials not to talk any of their "Unemployed Council stuff" on the job, or they will not get in another week's full pay which amounts to $15 for 30 hours work on the river levee, a barren, wind-swept place.

No Fires Allowed

The boss notified the workers that he had orders from the high C.W.A. officials that no fires will be allowed on the job. This was ignored by the workers and fires were kept burning just the same, in spite of the fact that the boss put out three fires. Others were built that same morning and kept up all day. Such orders were ignored, due to cold weather, even though the 50c job does look big for those who were living on bacon and beans.

The presence of several members of the U. C. worried bosses, so they picked out two foreign-born workers and sent them to town with a note to present to Mr. Costello which read, "Talking too much and trying to cause trouble." When the two workers asked that the charges be proven the C.W.A. office sent one official with the two back to the job. The boss made no attempt to defend himself and would not accept the two workers back to work, but held a private discussion with the official and told the two workers to come to the C.W.A. office next morning.

Foreign Born Fired

The discharged workers would not accept the promise to go home and wait until the C.W.A. office calls them back to work by mail whenever they need them, but demanded that they be restored to work or put back on relief again. The hundred per cent Southern lynch type element, the C.W.A. officials, are hostile to foreign born and Negro workers and never rest until they have done their best to drive them off the C. W. A. jobs. With the aid of the above mentioned type of stool pigeons and provocateurs, the bosses dismiss the militant workers without paying them and without promise of giving relief. The bosses say, "We will call you when we need you." We must organize job committees and strikes to defeat such discrimination.

Roosevelt Plans to Cut Wages of C. W. A. Workers

NEW YORK.—"The statement of President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins, Federal relief director, that four million men have been put to work on the C. W. A. jobs, is untrue," says a statement issued by the National Committee Unemployed Councils.

"According to a report issued in the capitalist press a few days ago covering 119 out of 135 industrial cities, which represents 65 per cent of the city population of this country, 447,000 workers have been put to work on these jobs," says the Unemployed Council. "Therefore allowing for all fluctuations, no more than 650,000 have obtained Civil Works Administration jobs. Among this number are large groups of workers formerly working on city, county and state jobs who have been transfered to the Civil Works Administration."

Promises of C. W. A. Not Carried Out

Although Chicago advertised for 300 men were to be put on the C. W. A. jobs, only a fraction of them have received any work. In Rhode Island 18,000 jobs were allotted by the Federal administration to the State, while 30,000 registered for the jobs in Providence alone. This disproportion between registration based upon a four million proposition and the actual number given jobs is tremendous, but the ballyhoo being conducted in connection with C. W. A. jobs is similar to that carried on in connection with 'five million back to work by Labor Day.'

"The government has not made sufficient appropriations to put four million men to work at an average of $15 a week. On the contrary, even the additional proposal to ask Congress for another appropriation of 350 million dollars for work for four million men from Feb. 15th to May 1st, also indicates either that a smaller number of men will get jobs at $15 a week or that the average wage will be $8 a week as the first appropriation of 400 million dollars allowed.

Scale To Be Reduced

"It is clearly shown in General Johnson's protest against the $15 minimum wage for unskilled on the C. W. A. jobs that the government has every intention of reducing the scale." The statement continues. "Even though today thousands of workers on Civil Works Administration jobs in the West and South are getting only 30 cents per hour and even in Washington, D. C., 45 cents an hour, the government clearly intends to reduce the scale.

"Politicians and labor bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. are putting their men on as skilled and semi-skilled, ranging from 75 cents to $1.20 per hour. The purpose is to get the men to rejoin the A. F. of L. and pay dues so that the A. F. L. machinery may continue to work.

Organize Job Committees

"The National Committee Unemployed Councils points out that immediately the workers on the Civil Works Administration jobs must get organised to protect themselves not only from local abuse, but also against the coming rate-cut. It is not only General Johnson, but local employers as well who are making the demand and will do everything possible to lower the scale below that accorded in the minimum wages of the workers in the shops. This means the building up of a Civil Works Protective Association, and the election of job committees on each job to take up all grievances.

"In addition there are the millions of workers who have looked forward to these jobs, but who will get none. These workers should be mobilized into neighborhood organizations and supported by the other workers' organizations, raise the demand of 'A Job for Every Worker at Decent Wages Without Discrimination.' The Jan. 13 Convention of the Unemployed in Washington, D. C., will take up the national program of C. W. A. workers.

"This is the immediate task for the Unemployed Councils, facing the workers on the job. Struggles are taking place in all parts of the country both of workers on the C. W. A. jobs and of those fighting for the jobs. The government tries to create a new illusion after the collapse of the N. R. A. The workers are in a mood to fight. The Unemployed Councils must give them organization and leadership.

NEW YEAR'S
CELEBRATION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
WESTERN WORKER
Buffet Lunch — Dancing — Admission 35c
Sun. Eve., Dec. 31st At 7th & Mt. Vernon
AUSPICES: COMMUNIST PARTY, DIST. 15

Moissaye J. Olgin
Editor Morning Freiheit will bring Greetings to the
TENTH ANNIVERSARY DAILY WORKER
MIKE GOLD, Chairman
SERGEI RADAMSKY. An evening of new international songs in German, Armenian, Caucasian, Russian
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Ed., Daily Worker, Speaker
DAILY WORKER CHORUS, A New Song Program
WORKERS DANCE LEAGUE, Unique Presentation
THEATRE OF ACTION, "The Holy of Holies" etc.
TEN-PIECE NEGRO JAZZ BAND, Dance till Dawn
Sat., Dec. 30, 8 P.M.--2. AM.
BRONX COLISEUM
EAST 177th STREET
Tickets 40c at the door (plus 10c press fund)

Resolution of S. P. Members Condemns McLevy's Policies

Oppose Appointment of Manufacturer to Park Board

By J. J. SOLVENT
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 24.—The annual meeting of the general membership of the Socialist Party, which took place in Bridgeport Wednesday, was marked by a lively clash between Mayor McLevy and rank and file members in which the Mayor said that the opposition that is being shown is through the agency of the Communist Party.

The opposition centered mainly around the fact that the Socialist Party had no program of their own for the unemployed and because the Mayor had allowed, with the approval of the city executive committee, the appointment of George M. Eames, a Republican, to the Park Board.

Thirty Signed Protest

The resolution, which was signed by over thirty party members, opposed the appointment of Eames on the ground that he had proposed the building of an armory on the site of what is now a playground and park and which is located in a residential, working class section of the city. Mayor McLevy in defending his position stated that if the resolution was adopted it would mean repudiation of the party's executive committee. "This resolution has no place here in view of what has taken place in the Common Council. It is simply a move to sabotage the party. But we would not be a party if we did not have some one within the ranks capable of such nonsense as this."

A vote then followed rejecting the resolution with only a few votes opposed, thus approving the action of the Mayor and the executive committee.

Eames Is Manufacturer

Before the vote was taken, a member took the floor and explained his opposition on the ground that Eames was the manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and was a known enemy of the working class. "It took a Democrat to oppose his appointment, claiming that as a Republican he was ineligible to serve, since the city charter states that the Park Board must be composed of members of the two major parties. This means either a Socialist or a Democrat. Why then did not the Mayor put up a fight, even if there was a contradiction in the charter and even if they had to go to court. What is this contradiction? The charter states that the board is self perpetuating and at the same time says that the board should be composed of members of the two leading parties and subject to the approval of the common council. Could we not have opposed him on the same grounds that the Democrat did?"

The answer to this was given by city clerk Schwartzkopf who said, "the city charter says the Park Board is supreme and besides we were promised that the next appointment would be a Socialist."

Demands Unemployed Program

The climax came when Keive Liskofsky, chairman of the Sixth district, asked the party leaders why they did not have their own program for the relief of the Unemployed. "Why," said he, "did not the Mayor attend the meeting of the Unemployed Council when he was invited to do so or why was not at least a representative from the administration or party present." Liskofsky went on to say that conditions for the unemployed were miserable in Bridgeport and the city was doing little or nothing to help. He demanded action from his party and the answer he got from Mayor McLevy was this.

"Anyone that says that the unemployed is not getting aid from the city is a ——— liar." He said that everything possible was being done for the unemployed and that any opposition within the Socialist Party comes as a result of Communist activity.

As soon as Liskofsky was through, John Shenton, city treasurer, as chairman of the meeting defended the Mayor stating that the promotion of the C. W. A. was alone proof enough that everything possible was being done to alleviate unemployment and that the proposal of Liskofsky indicated antagonism to the party program. "Let him join the Communist Party if he wants a different kind of program than the one the Socialist Party is offering him," he said.

Although there were many rank and filers ready to take the floor in defense of Lisofsky, the meeting was adjourned.

Mayor's Aide Defeated

That the leadership in the Socialist Party in Bridgeport intends to stifle every sign of opposition or militancy on the part of the members was shown earlier in the evening when Fred Schwartzkopf, chairman of the city executive committee and city clerk, and McLevy's assistant in city hall, ran against Jack Bergin, who has voted "nay" several times in the city executive, for the office of recording secretary of the party, which Bergin now holds. Bergin won out by seven votes, which was not only a rebuke to Schwartzkopf, but was also a sign that the rank and file will support any leader who shows the slightest militancy.

Rank, File Demands Program for Jobless Relief

It is clear then, judging not only from this meeting, but from previous affairs such as the Unemployed council meeting at which a number of Socialists were present and at the Myra Page F. S. U. meeting where several Socialists defended the united front and attacked some of the local leaders, that there is a growing discontent in the rank and file of the Socialist Party. There is not only open discontent as expressed at several Socialist meetings and outside meetings, but a latent, smoldering antagonism which has yet to break out, but which surely will if the party leadership continues its present policies.

Directly, this discontent is due to the failure of the Socialist administration to have a program for the relief of the unemployed, due to the fact that Mayor McLevy refuses to put up a fight for the immediate demands of the workers, unemployed and employed, due to the fact that he has gone outside the party in appointing city officials and also due to the fact that McLevy has only one interest at the present time and that is to "balance the budget," and the dickens with everything else.

Mac Harris

Touring for the Daily Worker in Chicago District

Mac Harris, who is on a national tour for the Daily Worker, is in the Chicago District at the present time. He has with him well-known Soviet film which he will show for the benefit of the Daily. His schedule is as follows:

Jan.	2	WAUKEGAN
	3	ROCKFORD
	4-5	ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT
	6	PEORIA
	7-8	SPRINGFIELD
	9	GILLESPIE
	10	BENLD
	11-12	ST. LOUIS
	13	E. ST. LOUIS
	14	MADISON
	15	GRANITE CITY
	16	BELLEVILLE
	17	COLLINSVILLE
	19	EVANSVILLE
	20	RICKNELL
	21-22	TERRE HAUTE
	23	CLINTON
	24-25	INDIANAPOLIS
	26	ANDERSON
	27	FT. WAYNE
	29	ELKHART
	30-30	SOUTH BEND—MISHAWAKA
	31	MICHIGAN CITY
Feb.	1	GARY
	2	HAMMOND
	3	IND. HARBOR
	4	CHICAGO

Two Copies of the "Daily" Where Only One Was Before

District Organizer Tells How Circulation Can Be Doubled in New York

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN

(New York District Organizer, Communist Party)

We are about to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of our fighting paper, the Daily Worker. In these ten years the Daily Worker has been the only daily in the English language that has fought for the interests of the toiling masses in and out of season. Wherever the workers engaged in struggle for improvement of their conditions; wherever the Negroes have fought against oppression and for equal rights; wherever the poor farmers have fought for a nimprovement in their situation, there we found the Daily Worker championing and leading the struggles.

The Daily Worker continuously, during this entire period, pointed out the road of developments in the country, as well as internationally. For instance, it pointed out clearly what the present crisis is and where it is leading to, showing to the entire working class, poor farmers, etc., that the policy of the capitalists and their government was to try to get out of the crisis at the expense of the toiling masses and showing the tolling masses how to organize and fight against the worsening of their conditions.

Since August the Daily Worker has been enlarged to a six and eight page paper and its contents improved. The paper can now be taken to any worker and his support asked for it. Notwithstanding the fact that the Daily," which has been the only paper in the English language supporting all the struggles of the New York workers which in the last few months involved fully 100,000 workers, only a portion of these workers read it daily. This is not because these workers would not read the paper if given the opportunity, but because the supporters of the "Daily" have not brought the paper to these workers.

A Tenth Anniversary celebration for the "Daily" is being held on Dec. 30th at the Bronx Coliseum and everyone reading these lines has the duty to make this affair a tremendous success. But as important as this affair is, it is even more important to systematically distribute the 100,000 copies of the 24-page special Tenth Anniversary edition of Jan. 6, which will be distributed in New York City. If every organization, as well as individual that supports the "Daily" gets behind this special distribution which will reach tens of thousands that have never seen the "Daily," and then systematically follows up this distribution for regular readers, there is no doubt but what we will be able to double the circulation of our "Daily" in a week or two.

Planned and systematic distribution of the Tenth Anniversary edition, especially in the trade unions, shops, basic industries, mass organizations and neighborhoods and then a careful follow-up of all those to whom we sold the special edition will mean that many thousands of them will become regular readers. Every organization should immediately order a substantial bundle of this special edition.

By doubling the circulation of the Daily Worker in New York City we will thereby more than double it as a propaganda, agitation and organizing force which will thus become a more powerful weapon in the class struggle.

Forward in the support of our our fighting organ, the Daily Worker!

Continue and increase the financial support!

All out to the Tenth Anniversary celebration!

Send in your bundle orders for the Tenth Anniversary edition!

Double the circulation of the Daily Worker in the next few weeks!

Hayes Body Plant Workers 90 P.C. in Rank, File Union

(By An Auto Worker Correspondent)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Hayes Body and Continental Automobile plants here are organized about 90 per cent in the Auto Workers Union. The workers were offered a chance to join an A. F. of L. federal union, but by exposing A. F. of L. leadership tactics to the workers, the Auto Workers Union proved that a rank and file union was the only union for the workers.

The union has compelled the company to grant a 20 per cent increase in wages in the past, and recently got them to furnish all perishable tools, which has been a bone of contention here for 12 or 15 years. When the union was started it was started by nine men getting together and discussing the need for organization. They joined the A. W. U. and started building their ranks by approaching workers who could be trusted and carefully taking in workers until they were sure they were strong enough to come out in the open.

When a strike threatened in August, the A.W.U. came out in the open and took a united front stand with the unorganized workers who had as their leaders reactionaries and company stool pigeons. The tactics of these enemies of the working class were exposed by the leadership of the A.W.U., and the strike was won with recognition of the Departmental and Shop Committees, which we have kept active ever since.

We believe that an organization can be kept going only by having a program and following it, by activizing all workers and constantly developing new leadership.

At this writing the Hayes Body and Continental auto plants are shut down. Quite a number of the workers are working in the Kelvinator Corp. plant and are starting an industrial union there. They have been told that this plant is 100 per cent organized by the A. F. of L., but the workers in the plant say different. They are anxious to find out more about industrial unionism. About one-half the workers who have joined the A. F. of L. don't know what the A. F. of L. stands for except that they are told the government is back of them.

There is a deep unrest growing in the plant and the need for higher wages is felt by all workers. Unless the workers join rank and file unions, they can arbitrate forever and not better their conditions.

"Prosperity" Fades Away at Mossberg Gun Establishment

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—About three months ago, the O. S. Mossberg Guns factory threw the Blue Eagle outfit into a spasm of joy. Look, said they, prosperity is coming back. Mossberg's is working 24 hours a day, three shifts, lots of work. Thousands rushed on the factory. Sorry, boys, said the Blue Eagle boomers, we could put on as many more, but we have not got the room. But about two weeks ago the bonny Blue Eagle folded up its wings and sailed away from the factory, for smash went things.

Half the workers were let go. Those left are working three days a week. The women are getting one day a week. Another part of what is left is going to get the gate next week. So you can see things are bound to get worse.

I was listening to a man who has been working at the Winchester plant since the year 1907. He told me a man goes through the factory regularly picking out those that are working there a long number of years. They are simply laid off, never to return.

Work 16 Hours a Day In Commercial Body Factory Under N.R.A.

(By An Auto Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Standard Commercial Body Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., signed the N. R. A., but we work 16 hours a day sometimes. We have to

work till we finish. The regular week, instead of 40 hours, is 44 hours, which we have to do quite often. I get the $15 minimum, but I'm supposed to be getting a lot more. I am an experienced electric and acetylene welder. The average pay for this work is from $25 to $30 a week. The same with the tinsmiths that work in this place.

There are 40 workers in the shop, and every week somebody is laid off. I was laid off last week.

Hamburg Dock Workers Eager to Read "Daily"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ENROUTE TO THE U.S.S.R.—We are now about 15 hours away from the Workers Republic and on the north Baltic. Had a very interesting trip—three days in London, three days in Hamburg, Germany. Tomorrow morning at about five, we arrive in port.

In coming into Hamburg from the sea, it seems as if one were viewing the remains of some lost civilization (perhaps, they are). Miles and miles of docks and loading cranes—all standing idle, only the gulls flying in and out to give it life. The Soviet boat, Rykoff, that we are on, was the only one of any size that was doing any loading or unloading.

The great wharf and warehouses stand there unused, the rails leading up to them are rusty with weed growing between them. This vast equipment stands there rotting, while the population of Hamburg is slipping back to savagery. Hundreds of ocean-going ships are tied up and stand there rocking on the water. We loaded green cow hides for three days, so the Russians should have shoes for the next five years. We also have Swiss cheese that we took on, several carloads of Swedish ball bearings—steel, and a live African lion.

Eager for Daily Worker

While the German crew was on board loading hides, I came across the deck with a London paper under my arm. Three of the crew came running over and wanted to see it. When they discovered that it was the Times, they were disappointed.

"We want to see the Daily Worker," they said. "All we get here is lies. I told him I might be able to find some of them too, if I were sure that he wasn't a Hitler spy. I took a chance, he hid them in his clothing and they were all highly pleased. He said that if he were caught with them, it would be a concentration camp and torture.

Everywhere one sees Nazi uniforms. Kids wear them as well as grown ups. They carry big knives and revolvers, as if they were in a front line trench. The knives have etched on the blade, "Blood and Honor," and "Blood and Revenge."

One sees them in all port store windows. In their newspapers under birth notices they print "Happy Birthday to another Hitler Baby," and "Thus we will beat France." In general, the people would say nothing for or against Hitler, just shrug their shoulders and grin. However, when we were discovered to be Americans, in many cases they weren't so reserved.

There was a definite feeling against him among the workers. They say, "He is doing all he can for the rich, but is making it worse for the common people." One sailor said he had been out of work for five years and was now getting two marks a week (75c) to live on. For the last half hour the sea has been covered with floating timbers. Apparently a lumber boat must have been wrecked in the storm last night.

There are a good many Germans on the boat going to the Soviet Union to work, and about 15 children of Soviet representatives in Germany are going to the Soviet Union for schooling, due to the things being taught in the schools in Germany.

Graduate Chemist Gets $20 For 40 Hours in Ink Factory

Gets That Much After College Training and Long Work in Laboratories

(By a Graduate Chemist)

NEW YORK.—I am a graduate chemist, with a B. S. Degree, and several years of practical experience. At present I am employed in an ink factory as a chemist, at $20 a week. Interested in knowing how earnings of ink chemists (employed in manufacture of printing ink) compare with salaries of other types of skilled labor, I formulated the following three questions:

1. How many chemists are employed in printing ink factories in the U. S.?

2. What do such chemists earn yearly at present?

3. What was the average salary of such chemists during the period of 1914-18, 1927-29?

I wrote to the Census Bureau; U. S. Department of Labor; United Typothetae of America; International Printing Ink Co.; National Association of Printing Ink Makers; American Chemical Society. None of these six seem able to answer these questions, or even gives an estimate of the approximate figures.

In other words, no chemist has any idea of the wages paid in his profession or trade, no private or governmental organization has any idea of what such wages may be, and even the associations of chemists seem to have the idea that chemists should show no interest in wages. Perhaps it is assumed that chemists should live on theories, formulas, and chemical books, instead of on three square meals of food a day.

What Does American Chemical Society Offer?

I have just received a letter from the American Chemical Society. This organization has just sent me a pamphlet explaining the advantages I would gain by paying $9 to join their society. These advantages are explained in vague yet glowing terms, which, however, remind me too much of the "New Leader" editorial page, leaving me with the feeling that I have read some excellent English prose which means little or nothing in plain talk. The American Chemical Society tells me that their sole object is to advance the welfare of chemists; they fail to explain how they are doing this; they somehow fail to realize that the wages chemists earn have a certain effect upon the welfare of such chemists.

It is my observation that the chemists are not yet class conscious, many of them feel they are members of the great American middle class. They fail to realize that today this class is neither great nor middle;

Take, for instance, the chemists who work together with me. The man in charge, whose salary is $20 per week, is a college graduate, with many years of experience in the factories of millionaire ink and color manufacturers. However, this man feels that it is not dignified for professional (?) men to belong to a Union, and cannot undersand that without organization he is at the mercy of the boss.

I myself have spent four years and plenty of money going to college to become a graduate chemist. I have put in several years of hard work in laboratories and factories besides. Now I am paid $20 a week for a 40-hour week.

My wife and I cannot afford our own apartment, and live with relatives. In college, I showed more than average ability. I was a chemical student. In factory laboratories, I took an interest in my work and performed my duties capably and satisfactorily. Therefore, I cannot believe that my small wages are due to incompetence. I have met chemists with more training than myself, who were offered jobs at even less than $20 per week.

In conclusion, I am a constant reader of your paper, which I consider a very good one.

Editor's Note: The chemist was immediately put in touch with the organization to which he should belong, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, at 232 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

Antonio Rea Tells How Sick Workers Are Treated in USSR

Gets Free Hospital Care at Full Pay Even Though He Worked Only One Month

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

(Antonio Rea, the steel worker who was arrested for his militancy and ordered deported, and for whom the International Labor Defense won a voluntary departure to the Soviet Union, tells in the following letter how he is getting along in the land where the workers rule.)

* * *

KHARKOV, U.S.S.R.—When I asked for a job in the Soviet Union, somebody in the office asked me, "What organization do you belong to?" I told him the International Labor Defense, and he says, "All right, it is a good workers' organization." Now I will take you into the steel mill and let you look over the jobs. I got a job at 250 rubles a month.

Now I want to tell you friends I worked one month and fell sick. I went to see the doctor. He said, "You need a good rest. Go to the hospital."

Now I am in the rest house and everything is free, and I get my 250 rubles a month just the same as when I worked.

When I worked in the United States at the tube pipe plant in Washington, Washington County, Pa., in 1922, every worker was forced to give $10 each for building a hospital. Those who did not give $10 were fired. About the end of 1929 this mill shut down tight.

Hazel Atlas Glass Co. also collected money from workers for the hospital. But you know that if you go to the hospital and you do not have the money you will die like dogs on the road.

It is up to you workers and friends of the workers to build a strong I.L.D. in the U.S.A. We must fight for our own benefit and turn the guns against the capitalist class. I toured for one month all over Russia. I never saw starvation as in the U.S.A.

In the Soviet Union a coal digger works four out of five days, and the day men work six hours a day and get 450 to 875 rubles a month. We don't see big men in white shirts who make us work like mules, because what we make belongs to us and not to Morgan or Ford or Mellon.

Comradely
ANTONIO REA,
N. 17 Karl Marx St.
Hospital No. 1.
Kharkov, U.S.S.R.

Letters from Our Readers

PREPARING THE YOUTH FOR WAR—IN FASCIST GERMANY AND 'DEMOCRATIC' U.S.A.

Comrade Editor:

The new "educational" program that Mr. Hitler has in mind for German schools reveals to the entire world the stark, naked program of Fascism preparing for the next world slaughterhouse. The eight points in this "program" are:

1. GERMAN HISTORY: Examples of comradeship, spirit of abnegation (self denial,) of energy, sacrifice of individual to the people (!) and the state.

2. GEOGRAPHY AND DRAWING: Knowledge of maps, finding of bearings on maps, observations in the field.

3. MATHEMATICS: Land surveying, ground levelling methods, estimation and measuring of distances in the field.

4. BIOLOGY: General hygiene, especially of the feet, first aid.

5. SWIMMING: Long distance and life saving.

6. GYMNASTICS: Obstacle races, climbing and crawling, field-practice, (elementary) elementary commands and signals for mustering and marching.

7. CHEMISTRY: Poisonous gasses, protection against gasses, protection against air attacks, incendiary bombs, bursting bombs.

8. PHYSICS: Ballistics, wireless, telephony, and telegraphy, Morse alphabet, meterology, use of mariners' compass, astronomy, orientation and liaison service by day and by night, signalling.

The brutal spirit of pre-war Prussian militarism again rides triumphant in the saddle, attempting to crush out the life and soul of the toiling masses of Germany. The sons and daughters of the working class are to be taught that mass-murder and destruction of people is for the "good of the state," that the highest culture is that of knowing how to protect yourself against military enemies.

Yet is this so very different from the methods "our" government uses to militarize youth in the schools? The beautiful uniforms, the medals, and the guns, the pretty co-eds in uniforms, the flags, the patriotic speeches and all the rest of it, that the youngsters in the R.O.T.C. are taught to glory in, are they not essentially the same glorification of militarism as Mr. Hitler's?

The other day a student in one of the Chicago schools was suspended because he refused to take an oath of allegiance to the American flag. He was reinstated only on the mass protest raised throughout the city. Things like that happen very often, and are no accident; they are part of a thought out and conscious plan for glorifying patriotism and "our" country.

Just as much as we expose the actual, military and political preparations for war to the masses of the people, so we must continually and relentlessly expose the ideological preparation of the minds of our youth for the poison of militarism and war. —M. G.

ACTION OF N. S. L. FORCES REINSTATEMENT OF STUDENT

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I am writing in an account of an event which took place at Manley High School here in Chicago and resulted in a swift victory for the organized students' forces.

The present week has been designated by the American Legion as "American Week." In this connection some sort of patriotic assembly was held at Manley. Max Shain, a student who has been very active both in the Chicago Committee against War and Fascism and the National Student League, asked the Principal for an opportunity to present the point of view of these organizations at the exercises. The request was refused. During the assembly Shain refused to stand and "pledge allegiance, etc.," expressing his indignation against the jingoistic speeches. A teacher bawled him out. He would not be intimidated. Within an hour he was summoned to the principal's office and summarily dismissed without hearing or explanation.

He immediately got in touch with N. S. L. leaders, and a campaign was organized on the spot. The next morning countless slogans were chalked up around the school, the students were handed leaflets, the principal was handed a leaflet and found several telegrams of protest waiting for him from various student organizations. Max Shein was again called to the principal's office and this time reinstated. However, the principal barred him from a journalism class, and the struggle continues against this discrimination.

It has also been learned that the teachers gathered together and decided to hold no more Patriotic exercises, although some had been scheduled for the future.

—Student Corresponent.

CHRISTMAS TREES INSTEAD OF BREAD

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The students of Hollenbeck High School have been "given" a large Christmas tree—bought out of student body funds received from the students themselves through the book store and cafe.

When children of unemployed parents demanded free hot lunches in this school, the school said they had no funds, but they take money from us to present and decorate a Christmas tree. Do they expect us to eat it?

They also have the nerve to put a box under the tree for the students to put canned goods in to give to the needy.

Students! Let us organize and spend our own money any way we wish! A FELLOW STUDENT.

NOTE

We publish letters from steel, metal and auto workers every Tuesday. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their working conditions and of their efforts to organize. Please get the letters to us by Friday of each week.

Die Maker Tells How Straw Boss Speeds Up Men

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—I am now working at the Buell Die and Machine Co., 3545 Scotten Ave. The Buell people are quite well equipped and employ approximately 170 men, tool and diemakers, together with affiliated machine hands. They pay on the average 5 cents an hour less than the National Production Co., where I formerly worked.

The boss on the day shift, a big-eyed, bow-legged fellow, who tries to act tough, told me to come in and start at 3:30 p.m., at 90 cents per hour. At 3:10 by their own clock I had made my appearance. He looked at me several times, but as, by this time, the clock registered 4:25 and still he didn't put me to work, I inquired: "When do I start?" He led me to a bench. I rolled up my sleeves and began working on a die about 35 per cent completed by the day man.

A fellow named 'Augie" Augustine, who is scared stiff of his job, had been watching me very closely. I asked the day-shift foreman to O.K. my card (time card) from 3:30, but he refused.

This practice of stealing time on the diemakers is carried on by all the cheap, slave-driving shops. All respectable shops pay a man from the appointed time if he is on hand.

"Augie" Augustine was my foreman and was formerly connected with the Kestlin Tool and Die Co., another slave shop. "Augie" is supposed to be an M.E.S.A. man, but as such I would say he is a disgrace to the organization.

Of course we must do a day's work. But to carry on along "Augie's" style, who makes a fellow member of the same outfit feel miserable because the boss made him a straw-boss, ought to be condemned.

These puppet bosses go around yelling: "Put it in the fire, put it in the fire!" They want to get dies out like Henry Ford puts out his tin lizzies yelling around until they are blue under the gills.

Int'l Tailoring Co. Gets Free Labor in "Charity" Drive

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—While we workers at the International Tailoring Co. are starving on the job and most of us are not getting enough pay to buy food for our wives and children, the firm is coming out with a charity racket. We are forced to make up suits without getting any pay for it. Brothers and sisters: Refuse to do the work without pay! Let the boss give this charity (if it's true) out of his own pocket. We made enough profits for the boss. We have nothing to give.

We are still forced to work 9 and 10 hours a day under the N. R. A. Neither the union officials nor the N. R. A. is doing anything for us. Some of the workers in the building are working over 60 hours a week for $15 and $16, and when they sign a card for their pay it is marked 36 hours.

Experienced workers are getting $14.40 a week, while they turn our work for $25 and $30 a week. They now have to join the union. The Amalgamated officials refuse to ask for any wage increase for them.

All of you get together and go down to the union office and demand that they get an increase in wages for you. The other workers will stand by you. In spite of the fact that the union promised the company that we will not strike, the strike is the only weapon we workers have.

We must call shop meetings at once. Let us discuss our problems and see what we can do. We must elect committees from the rank and file to represent us. Let us get to work at once. And remember, united we stand, divided we fall.

PARTY LIFE

Cleveland Must Spur Work To Gain Open Letter Goal

Events Prove Correctness of Party Plenum Analysis of the Present Situation

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

I.

The 17th Plenum of the C.C. emphasized that the slight beginnings in carrying out the Open Letter "has been of a very uneven character; some important districts (Cleveland) have hardly participated in this advance." The Cleveland District Plenum held in the beginning of November affirmed this judgment stating:

"This enlarged District Committee meeting endorses the resolution of the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee and recognizes that its characterization of the work in the Cleveland District is correct."

"We recognize that the main causes of our lagging behind, despite a few advances in trade union and unemployed work, which indicate possibilities rather than a basis for satisfaction, have been correctly emphasized in the Central Committee resolution. An additional reason has been the weakness of the District leadership during the past period to carry effectively into life the Open Letter."

The events since the issuing of the Open Letter, in Ohio, as elsewhere, proved the correctness of its analysis.

Workers Develop Strike Struggles

The workers of Ohio during the summer developed a series of important strike struggles. The most important of these was the Weirton-Steubenville steel strike of 10,000 in which the Communist Party and S.M.W.I.U. played a very small part, limited to a few leaflets and meetings after the workers had declared the strike against advice of company and A. F. of L. officials. A series of smaller strike struggles took place in Cleveland, some of them initiated and led by T.U.U.L. unions. In Youngstown, small department strikes in the Republic Mill took place under the S.M.W.I.U. leadership. Many strikes were initiated by the workers where the party was too slow or completely isolated and the A. F. of L. took over the leadership, invariably selling out the workers through N.R.A. negotiations.

While several thousand were recruited to the T.U.U.L. unions during this period, about 1,500 of these have been consolidated into locals or groups with dues paying membership. While recognizing these positive sides, compared with a situation previously where no T.U.U.L. existed, the District Plenum resolution emphasized that the "few advances in trade union and unemployed work, indicates possibilities, rather than a basis for satisfaction." It is important to emphasize that this union work was not the activity of the Party as a whole but too much the work of a few top comrades with the help of individual comrades from interested units of the Party. In practically no case was it a result of Party members working in factories with the assistance of their unit on the outside, that resulted in strike struggles or union organization.

A burning problem confronting the unions already established is to see that they continue active work, in the shops, meeting the new offensive of the N.R.A. This can be done most successfully if they are given the greatest opportunity to develop their own initiative, leading committees, independent life, with the active assistance of the Party through its fractions inside of the respective unions and the T.U.U.L. Today these fractions hardly exist.

With the organization campaign conducted by the A. F. of L. which resulted in some 20,000 new members in Cleveland and additional thousands throught the state, as in the Akron rubber plants; steel plants in Mahoning and Ohio Valley regions; metal industry in Cincinnati, etc., it is important that we see and understand the A. F. of L. leadership as one of the main forces of social fascism in Ohio. To neglect to work among these thousands of new workers in basic industries, who are not steeped in A. F. of L. ideology, but who are in a fighting mood, and joined the A. F. of L. many times because we were absent, would be a political crime. Work inside the A. F. of L. unions, particularly in steel (Cleveland, Youngstown, Steubenville) rubber (Akron) and auto (Cleveland and Toledo) is a central task of the Party on the trade union field.

Must Break Isolation To Organize Unemployed

On the field of unemployment, the general characteristic was stagnation, except in the Cincinnati area where a movement of nearly 2,000 had been build and in Columbus where a movement of 600 had been built.

In Columbus and Toledo (despite the inability in the former to apply properly united front tactics) some successes had been achieved in making clear to the unemployed, the fighting character of the Unemployed Council contrasted with the leadership of the Ohio Unemployed League who in words were for united front but in deeds interpreted this to mean a division of territory for both organizations.

Several branches of the Ohio Unemployed League have joined the Unemployed Councils. Since the Ohio Hunger March, no really broad mass struglies had been conducted and in Cleveland, the Unemployed Council was living a smug sectarian life, with about 1,000 members; while in Youngstown, it was non-existent.

Sharp, analytical examination of work on other fields, showed no development of struggles for Negro rights with consequent decline in Party influence in Scovill territory; Daily Worker circulation in city of Cleveland of 566 daily with circulation of 1,106 of Saturday's issue; the status of Party membership approximately at 1,600 compared with a membership of 1,800 last July, but dues payments only approximately 1,300 during last few months.

This examination showed that despite a very sharp resolution adopted in July and a multitude of paper directives, that the Party membership and lower cadres had not been mobilized politically for its tasks with a resulting organizational loosening, which reached an extremely dangerous point. The Y.C.L. situation was even worse than the Party because of its general weaknesses. All this made clear that the short but sharp characterization of the Ohio District by the C.C. was correct.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

In the Home

HELEN LUKE

In [illegible] remark I made to the effect that I had heard that Russians do not eat much dessert Comrade M. Swetlowa sends another good Russian recipe. He—or is it she?—says, "Russians do eat dessert: here is a nice pastry called

PIROG

"Rub one cup of butter to a cream. Add four cups of sifted flour, a pinch of salt, and a tablespoon of sugar. Work these together until the flour looks like sand. Then take the yolk of an egg, and one half cup of ice water and work them into the flour mixture lightly.

"Divide the dough into two parts; roll out one part and place on a greased baking pan. Spread some bread-crumbs over it. Over this spread 2 pounds of apples that have been peeled and cut fine and mixed with one-half cup of sugar. Roll out the other half of the dough, place on top, and bake in a hot oven."

I have just finished making a pirog according to this formula, but I made only half of it. (A cup of butter—my goodness) I cheated when I came to the egg yolk, though, and put in nearly the whole yolk instead of only half. And there were plenty of apples in it too: I had five apples for two pounds, so used the three smallest ones, which made a lot of filling.

My oven was just a little too hot. The pirog browned too quickly, especially since I glazed the top with what egg-yolk was left in the cup. Anyhow it came out great—the crust is nice and tender.

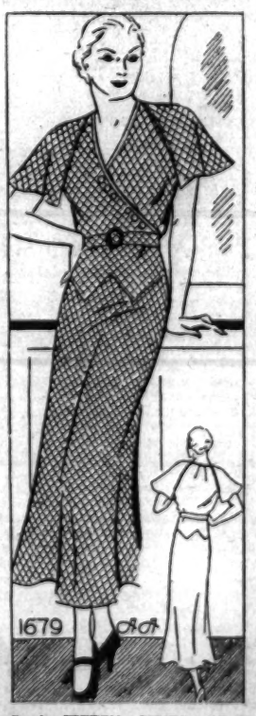
I have heard that there are different kinds of pirogs. (This one is somewhat similar to the American apple pie.) I think it could be varied a little by the addition of a bit of grated lemon rind, or a few chopped nuts or raisins, to the filling. By the way, I turned up the edge of the lower crust a little bit all around, just in case the apple juice should take a notion to run out. It didn't.

We Get the Goods

Comrade P. H. W. of Croton-on-Hudson sent us a package of remnants of material to be given to children. As Comrade Natalie had more than enough of such scraps to fill the requests for them she received from children when she announced that she would distribute them, we shall use these to make some things for the International Labor Defense Bazaar, which takes place in the middle of February. I feel sure P. [illegible] of this, and wish to thank her for the material.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1679 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1-4 yards 39 inch fabric and 1 1-2 yards binding. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEN CENTS (15) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proper Weight — Offensive Perspiration

Mac Vines — The average weight for a man of twenty-two who is six feet two inches tall, is about 170 pounds stripped.

Yes; it is true that hairy people are inclined to perspire and their perspiration is more racy than hairless individuals. Frequently bathing minimizes the odor in the perspiration; also the leaving out of spicy food from the diet, such as delicatessen, garlic, onions, etc. Bromidrosis (offensive sweat) is constitutional and cannot be cured by drugs. It is not considered a defect, because certain animals have been purposely provided with the ability of spreading bad smells. In most mammals, the male can only tell the female by her body odor. Sorry we cannot suggest anything else other than frequent baths and changes of underwear.

* * *

Stomach Pains

XYZ Downtown.—It is very likely that your pains are due to gas. If this is so, cutting out sweets and starchy food, as well as fresh fruit from the diet may improve your condition. As to the odors with which you are permeated, we believe that you are amagining a good deal more than actual conditions warrant. The outbreak on the hands requires a thorough examination for a definite diagnosis. Your urine should be examined for the determination of sugar and albumen. Frankly speaking, if you cannot find time for a medical examination, you deserve your various pains and aches. We are well acquainted with the duties of an active worker and we also know that if you are determined to find time you will manage to do so.

* * *

Appendicitis—Eyes and Sinus Trouble

Ruth R.—It is quite possible that your stomach trouble should be due to absorption of toxins from the sinuses. On the other hand, your eye trouble may be due to your gastric condition. The pains that you have around the heart and back are probably gas pains due to constipation. The constipation itself is often a result of "adhesions" which are really scar tissue following your operation for appendicitis. This scar tissue pulls the loops of the bowel together and prevents normal peristalsis (the continual muscular wave which goes on all the time in the intestinal tract.)

From the above "nights and mays" you will readily understand, comrade, that it is impossible to make a definite diagnosis in your case, by mail. If you can get your railroad fare to come to New York, we should be glad to give you a thorough examination to which you are entitled as a functionary.

* * *

Chronic Bronchitis

Carl V., Chicago. — The "deadly" germs which were found in your sputum, you need not worry about. Everybody carries these germs in his mouth and throat. There is no possibility of reaching the infected portion of your lung by a surgical instrument for the purpose of sterilizing it. Ask your druggist to give you an eight-ounce bottle of Elixir Terpin Hydrate and take a tablespoon of this medicine three times a day, before meals. Let us know the results.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

Etiquette Notes

THE old lady who runs the Etiquette Column for that organ of "liberal" profiteers, the N. Y. World-Telegram, was recently asked the following question by a puzzled sap who signed himself T. O.:

"Is it proper for a man to guide a girl by the arm as they walk down the street?"

The old etiquette lady, (or maybe it is just another young male newspaper drunk), answered as follows:

"Not unless the sidewalk has been torn up and there is danger of her falling, or unless he is steering her through a Communist demonstration. He may, however, take her elbow at street crossings as a sign of chivalrous interest in her safety."

Wow! So the class war has even entered the etiquette columns. The young white-collar boob who worries whether it is proper to take his girl by the elbow has a new fear added to his timid days. He may accidentally steer his girl into a Communist demonstration. A cop might slug her or ride her down with his horse, or a Communist might whisper something evil in her little ear.

So what? So John Whitecollar Boob is advised to clutch her elbow and gently steer her through. Even if his own heart of a Caspar Milquetoast is beating hard he must remember to be a World-Telegram gentleman and save the women and children.

* * *

Torn Up Sidewalks

SOMETIMES, from merely an old thigh bone that has been dug up in a farmer's field, anthropologists can reconstruct some prehistoric dinosaurus or other monster that lived many thousands of years ago.

From the little item above, historians of the Communist future will be able to reconstruct something of the life of New York.

The sidewalks were always being torn up, and girls were always falling. Why did they fall? They probably wore silly clothes and impracticable shoes. What did this mean, comrades? They were not working girls, but members of an idle class.

There were many Communist demonstrations in New York at that time, and it is obvious they were dangerous. So that if one of these delicate females who was always falling down on torn sidewalks happened to wander into one of these awful demonstrations and was in danger of losing her all, it was then, and only then, that her Caspar Milquetoast escort could grasp her by the elbow.

The elbow evidently had some sacred importance in the sex life of the bourgeois boobs. It was to be touched only on the most vital occasions, as a sort of rite, because obviously, to really save your girl friend from accident you should grab her firmly and honestly under the armpit. But that was done only among the lower classes, probably, who were closer to life and reality.

* * *

A Word to T. O.

LISTEN, T. O. to a word of advice from the Daily Worker expert on etiquette. You are being made a sucker of by the World-Telegram. To begin with, the best etiquette to follow is that prescribed by Mother Nature. If you like a girl and she likes you, there is no reason why, on a fine evening, you should not put your arm honestly under hers and walk that way. She will understand your motives; there's really nothing wrong in this sort of friendliness.

And if you run into a Communist demonstration consider yourself lucky and don't run away. Take your girl firmly by the arm and stand there and listen. You may learn something that will help you. You may learn how to live like a man, and not like a white collar slave, surrounded by foolish fears and empty conventionalities.

A real girl likes to be treated with consideration, just as does any other human being, male or female. She wants you to be a friend, but she doesn't want you to treat her as if she were Queen Elizabeth and you were Sir Walter Raleigh.

She probably has more sense than you and has to work for a living, and all that old-fashioned chivalry annoys her. She knows what a fraud it is. Bosses have no chivalry; they exploit women more than men. She knows that anybody on a clerk's salary who tries to buy $4.40 seats for musical comedies and expensive flowers, candy and so forth, is a typical American show-off, one of those guys who thinks it more important to impress others than to be honest with himself.

She knows that a man with real brains doesn't worry about the little things of etiquette. It is the big things that count. It is better that you eat soup without sucking it up noisily, and you oughtn't pick your teeth in public. But more important is that you be a man who understands what the world is about. A man with a vision of life. A man with a great goal. That's the kind of men real women prefer, and not the petty elbow-grabbers.

All this etiquette is good within limits, but it has been made a fetish by the bourgeoisie. It's all most of them have to live for; but underneath they do not practice the real etiquette. Who is it that exploits millions of children in factories and farms? These polite people. Who is it that makes war and depressions? They do. Who forces 17 million unemployed to starve in America? They do.

Wake up, T. O.; don't let the World-Telegram kid you into being a cheap social climber. Don't let them make you feel inferior to the polite money-grabbers of Newport and Palm Beach. Be yourself, hang around a few Communist meetings, learn something about a higher etiquette than elbow-touching.

"Must Defend Soviet Union," Says Noted French Author

Malraux, Winner of Goncourt Prize, Presides at Meeting to Greet Worker-Delegates

By JAMES PECK

The most important literary prize of the year, the Goncourt prize, was recently awarded to Andre Malraux, director of Nouvelle Revue Francaise, for "La Condition Humaine," a colorful and forceful novel of the hardships of Chinese workers. On the same day that the bourgeois jury awarded the prize, Malraux, together with two well-known painters, Fernand Leger and Amedee Ozenfant, presided over the meeting organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union to celebrate the return of the twenty workers-delegates from the Soviet Union.

For the past two years an increasing number of French writers, artists and architects have become connected with the Communist Party, either belong to the Party itself, or to organizations such as the S. U. and the International Labor Defense. Their conversion to Communism is a result of the profound anxiety and despair which they feel in relation to the present society.

Many of the most important professors of the state, physiologists, mathematicians, etc., have joined the Communist Party and participate in the daily agitation. Thirty-three per cent of the students of the most advanced pedagogical institution of France, the Ecole Normale, are members of the Party or sympathizers.

Andre Malraux, on the very day on which all the spotlights of the press were on him, made the following statement:

"We must be ready to defend Russia, the only country in the world in which the significance and the dignity of the worker is realized. In case of war we must not hesitate to turn toward the Soviet Union."

Along with Romain Rolland, Andre Gide, Henri Barbusse and Louis Aragon, Malraux is a member of the French Association of Revolutionary Artists and Writers.

Tells How Bosses Try to Mislead Teachers in South

(By a Teacher Correspondent)

Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Comrade Editor:

I am a teacher in a Southern high school.

At the county teachers' meeting at the opening of school this fall, we were addressed by a member of the local Chamber of Commerce—a fat baby-faced Babbitt who urged us to be loyal to the N.R.A. and to tell all the children what a glorious thing it is. One of the teachers got up and asked an embarassing question, "Why is it," he said, "If the N.R.A. is such a good thing and we are supposed to praise it so much that teachers don't get any benefit out of it?"

This threw a bombshell into the meeting. The fat little Rotarian was dumbfounded. He stammered and spluttered, and eventually came forth with this, "Oh, no government employes, whether federal, state, or municipal, get any direct benefits from the N.R.A. There can't be codes for them. The governments must balance their budgets, get out of their deficits. You will be benefitted by the general improvement of the country." But who is it that gets the benefits? Where is the general improvement of the country? Why are workers everywhere striking against N.R.A. codes?

"Teachers are not supposed to be materialistic like ordinary workers," said the little bourgeois. "No; you are self-sacrificing; not like the coal miners who are striking and always thinking about money. The knowledge of the service you perform is your reward." Thus the contemptible little Babbitt tried to divide us from our comrades, the workers in industry, by making us think that we are made of finer clay than they. But we can't eat our knowledge of the service we perform any more than our comrades in the mines.

We are not fools! We too are waking up. Here is a teacher who spits upon the N.R.A.

It is up to us to fight these vile oppressors by turning their schools right under their noses into Red Academies! Long Live the Red School House!

Stage and Screen

Jane Cowl To Play Leading Role In "Come Of Age"

Jane Cowl will return to Broadway in "Come Of Age," a new play by Clemence Day, which will be presented here early in January. The play goes in rehearsal this week under the direction of Miss Dane.

"Talent," the new Rachel Crothers play, which was scheduled for this Wednesday will be delayed a week. The production will come to the Royale Theatre some time next week. Mady Christians, Paul McGrath, Pedro De Cordoba, John Litel and Katherine Stewart are in the cast.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will open a short season tomorrow night at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre. Her program of character sketches include "The Loves of Charles II," "Hotel Porch," "Lynch Party" and "Being Presented."

Max Gordon announces the presentation of "Nearer Than I," by the English playwright, Keith Winter, early in February, with Gladys Cooper in the leading role. Mr. Gordon will also offer Sidney Howard's adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' novel, "Dodsworth,' which opens its out-of-town tour in Washington Jan. 29, with Walter Huston and Fay Bainter in the cast. He will also produce a new play starring Mary Pickford late in February.

Guy de Maupassant's "He," At 55th Street Playhouse

"He," based on Guy de Maupassant's story, "The Rosary of Madame Husson," will have its first American showing at the 55th Street Playhouse today. The leading roles are played by Fernandel and Collette Darfeuil. The film was directed by Bernard Deschamps.

"Little Women," a screen version of Louisa M. Alcott's novel, is now in its sixth week at the RKO Center Theatre. The picture is also playing this week at the Albee in Brooklyn. Katherine Hepburn plays the leading role.

Loew's State is now showing "Dancing Lady" with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. The stage show is headed by Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey.

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 19TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M. at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

REGISTRATION is now going on for the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St. Room 212B.

* * *

Tuesday

OPEN NIGHT given by Y.C.L. Unit 7, Sec. 15 at 2070 Clinton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 P.M. Entertainment, refreshments. All invited.

VETERANS MOBILIZATION RALLY of W.E.S.L. Post 1 at 303 E. 19th St. on Thursday at 8 P.M. Urgent.

SMOLNY -- A Poem by Alfred Hayes

"Under the old regime a famous convent-school for the daughters of the Russian nobility, Smolny Institute had been taken over by the revolutionary organizations of workers and soldiers."—JOHN REED.

* * * *

Smolny's foundry's hot tonight
But now the north is wailing snow.
Knouts of wind lash Petrograd,
Flog the Neva dark below.
Streets whirl blinding hails of white
What a wind's abroad tonight!

Marusha's hands are lumps of ice,
No feelings left, dumb with pain,
All bleak autumn long she stood
For her bread through mud and rain.
Now the winter's come to freeze.
What, Marusha asks herself,
Was the Revolution for?
Bread is nowhere, hunger grinds us,
Same as with the Czar before ...

Marusha bites her stone cold hand,
Tightens her shawl about her head.
We didn't end the Czar's career
To have Kerensky starve us dead!

And Parfin crouching in the trenches
Begs the bitter northern blast
Peace! with shaggy snow eyelashes
Trigger finger frozen fast.

What's the Revolution for?
Parfin asks,
Peering with his blinded eyes
Across the wire-tangled front,
Here we're dying as before—
To hell with what Kerensky says!
We want Peace!
To hell with bosses' war!

Peace!
We've enough of war and guns
See the cripples crawling home
The legless and the blinded ones!
What's a victory to us?
Home Again, we sweat and toil
Grinding out the black machines
Breaking backs on worked-out soil!
Enough of us are lying dead
Who shall count our comrades slain?
The Eastern Front is trooped with death
And butchery sticks in our brain.
We've enough!
War is made
By the officer in braid,
By the rival bourgeoisie!
Comrades,
Remember what the leaflets said:
All factories to the workers
All land to the peasants
And peace!

Peace!

Smoking Smolny blazes bright
Smolny's foundry's hot tonight
Welding steel of soviets
Forging power of the mass

How the northern wind is wailing!

What's below?
What bending riflemen are those?
Whose armored car spits swerving flame?
That's the Red Guard down below,
Kids with guns that weigh them down
Every brat with eyes aglow
Double-quicks through blinding snow!

Brother, now's no time to rest
A cartridge belt around your breast
No sweetheart ever held you close
Endearingly as one of those!
A Mauser for your horny fist,
No pal as true as one like this!

On to the Winter Palace!
All her thousand windows blaze
No ball now shakes her chandeliers
But turret guns that crack the ears!

Lord Kerensky will dine tonight
Under the huge high candle light!
And guests! Here's a crowd!
Never seen their likes before
Worming down this parquet floor
Bulking peasants in bast shoes
Factory hands in leather coats
Working women in market shawls
And what a multitude of guns
Bristle to Czar Peter's walls!

Buried are the bitter centuries
Buried hunger, want and fear
Smolny foundry hot tonight
Hammers time's new shining year
Hammers out the world October
Hammers out new days and men.
O Bolshevik, our red star glimmers
North star of struggle until then!

Till then!
The Past's still with us, rots
It's exiled days away in white guard plots.
The Grand Duke's fattened after fifteen years
The bourgeoisie turns eyes on your frontiers
The blackshirt nightmare howls for Ukraine
The time draws near—the day returns again—
The night whereof I sing

When Smolny's blaze through Russia flared
Till the soldier at the front
Felt his lifeblood pulsing strong,
Wakened were the women's eyes,
Loud their mouths with battle song
And down the Nevsky Prospect marching—
The Aurora boomed her gun
Worker, Soldier, Sailor, Peasant,
Smolny—welded,
Marched as one!

THE NEW FILM

By IRVING LERNER

GOING HOLLYWOOD, a musical film by Donald Ogden Stewart, produced by Cosmopolitan Productions, directed by Raoul Walsh, presented by Metro-Goldyn-Mayer, at the Capitol Theatre, with the following cast: Marion Davies, Bing Crosby, Fifi D'Orsay, Stuart Irwin, and the Three Radio Rogues.

* * *

A tenth rate musical comedy film in which Mr. William Randolph Hearst continues his demagogic "Buy American" campaign, by attacking foreign movie stars. The film is filled with stupid acting, with Bing Crosby's crooning, and all of the trimmings that go with the rest of the Hollywood musical films. If you've seen 50 musical films before, you've seen "Going Hollywood" fifty times.

If it were possible for you to see the bit of hilarious fun contributed by the Three Radio Rogues without having to see the rest of the film, I might recommend it.

Harlem Dept. Store Rejects Business Letter from "Daily"

NEW YORK.—A letter sent to the advertising manager of the Lenox Department Store, 537 Lenox Ave., Harlem, soliciting advertising for the 24 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, was returned by the post office to the business office of the Daily," with "REFUSED" stamped on the unopened envelope.

It is apparent that the management of this department store, on seeing the name "Daily Worker" on the envelope, rejected the letter without even reading it as an indication that it would have nothing to do with a newspaper fighting for the rights of the workers.

Change Made in Two Courses at Workers' School in New York

NEW YORK.—The names of the courses in Marxism and Leninism for the Winter Term of the Workers School, 35 E. 12 St., have been changed to Marxism-Leninism I and Marxism-Leninism II respectively, in order to emphasize the unity of Marxism and Leninism. The character of the courses have also been changed as follows:

Marxism-Leninism I has for its purpose the study of the correct understanding of Scientific Socialism in the light of its historical development. It will embrace the study of the basic economic, political and philosophic doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and their application to the analysis and interpretation of the proletarian class struggle, of the contradictions of capitalism, of the class forces leading to the Proletarian Revolution, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and the classless society.

In Marxism-Leninism II will be discussed the unity and continuity of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Leninism, which is the Marxism of the epoch of Imperialism and Proletarian Revolution, will give the student an understanding of the theory and tactics of the Proletarian Revolution, hammered out and tested in the years of struggle throughout the world, constituting the generalizations of international revolutionary experiences. The course will include also a study of the nature of imperialism and imperialist war, the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, the Agrarian, National, and Colonial questions as problems of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, the question of Socialist Construction and the role of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the proleteriat.

A. Markoff, Harry Martel, and I. Stamler will conduct classes in Marxism-Leninism I. Sidney Bloomfield, and George Siskind, Agitprop Director of District 2, will conduct classes in Marxism-Leninism II.

Registration is now going on for the Winter Term.

HOUSE PARTY NETS $18.10

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—A house party at the home of Helen Morris, Mohegan Colony, brought $18.10 for the Daily Worker to help it install its new press. The party was sponsored by the Peekskill Unit, C. P.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars. Rush them today.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, Songs
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:00—Bernie Orch.
9:30—Ed Wynn, Comedian, Voorhees Orch.
10:00—Cruise of the Seth Parker—Dramatic Sketch
10:30—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia
10:45—Robert Simmons, Tenor
11:00—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
11:15—Russell Orch.
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Vallee Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Martin Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
8:00—Orofe Orch.; Jean Sargent, Songs; Frank Parker, Tenor
8:30—Frank and Flo, Songs
8:45—To Be Announced
9:15—Ralph Grosvenor, Tenor
9:30—Footlight Echoes
10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Songs; Rondoliers Quartet
10:15—Current Events—Harian Eugene Read
10:30—Eddy Brown, Violin; Concert Orch.
11:00—Weather Report
11:03—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Individual Rights and the N. R. A.—Dean Isidor Loeb, Washington University, St. Louis; Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia University; Dean Walter Shepard, of Ohio State University
7:45—String Quartet
8:00—Silent Bombshell—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen
8:45—Billy Millpot and Scrappy Lambert, Songs
9:00—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet; Kostelanetz Orch.
9:30—Men of Daring—Dramatic Sketch
10:00—Joy Orch.; Syd Gary, Songs; Sydney Mann, Soprano
10:30—Pedro Via Orch.
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Harris Orch.
12:00—Ash Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Sosnick Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Dell Campo, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Studio Orch.
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Voice of Experience
8:45—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Alexander Woollcott—The Town Crier
9:30—Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto; Evan Evans, Baritone; Kostelanetz Orch.
10:00—Gray Orch.; Irene Taylor, Songs; Trio
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Marion Serenade
11:15—Gertrude Nissen, Songs
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Lopez Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Kaye Orch.
1:00—Russell Orch.

From Moscow to Siberia

Soviet Engineer Yermilov's Brigade

By WALT CARMON

This is the third of a series of six articles by Walt Carmon, the first of which appeared on Page One of last Saturday's Daily Worker.

* * *

AS we step into the Kuznetsk Coal Preparing Plant in Stalinsk, a tall, heavily mustached guard in sheepskin wants to see our passes. He knows the comrades in charge alright, but he's in charge here himself. He puts down his rifle and looks over our passes. Carefully, laboriously. Finally he grunts a Russian O. K.

This is the first step. The Siberian Steel giant begins to walk here. The coal is prepared in this plant, goes to the coke ovens to fit itself to turn tons of ore into Bolshevik steel. A million and a quarter tons a year when the plant is completed in the spring.

Comrade Boroshin, Party representative, brings us to Yermilov, one of four engineers in charge. We stop over trucks where Prokoplevsk coal is dumped over grates into bunkers and we follow the coal underground.

Here below, over the belts, conveyors and stairways, the vaulted ceiling and the roar of machinery creates the atmosphere of the New York subway. Four boys, all under 21 are working on a motor. A year or two off the Siberian steppes, all of them. They were peasants before. They are repairing a motor now.

The coal is crushed, and then it begins a journey along a conveyor. The first step is up an incline about a hundred yards high, and we follow it up. Half way up a young girl sits, her eagle eye on the watch for unalitable coal and stone. My mind goes back to the young boys in the Pennsylvania mines, hollow-cheeked, undernourished, on a similar job. In a single glance this girl is not like them. Underneath the coal smudge there is a round chubby face, speaking well for the way she is fed.

MEMBERS OF THE BRIGADE

Up on the landing young Pushchin is in charge of the motors and the movement of the conveyor. He is a 20 year old peasant boy, an udarnik. As we talk to him, Engineer Yermilov stops up to tell us: "Pushchin is a real shock-brigader, the best we have." No mere pat on the back this. He says this warmly, wholeheartedly, about one of "his boys." We see what high praise this is when we learn that of the four brigades under four different engineers, Yermilov's is the best.

Darya Tretyakova works under young Pushchin. She is in charge of the first motor. Her face is also hidden behind a mask of coal smudge which can't hide her smile. Her eyes dance merrily as she tells us about herself. She comes from Kazakstan. She came to Kuznetsk only a year ago. At first she worked as a "black worker," a common laborer, on construction. Together with other Kirghis, Tartar and Russian Siberian boys and girls. She "prepared herself" by attending evening classes and in six months she moved up. Literally up onto this landing in charge of the motor. She's quite satisfied now compared with her former life in the village. Her husband works in the same building on the floor below. Her two children are at school. Her old mother keeps house and was never happier.

We follow the coal preparation over winding stairs and various rooms. Machines pound the coal into powdered form. A magnetized drum rolls under it and cleans it of steel particles. The conveyor carries along 110 tons of coal an hour. And all this time we see but few people. The latest inventions of man take the load off human shoulders.

As we step out of the building we see that we were in a silo. A coal silo. It is cylinder in shape, one of nine of them grouped together, for all the world like those you see on the plains of modern midwest American farms. In each of these, different grades of coal are prepared to be blended in an adjoining building. The coal is ready now for the heat. Like a boxer that has gone through careful training.

Engineer Yermilov has the last word. "Mechanization," he says. He lights his cigarette, flicks away the match and adds, "In these silos we supply all the coal the coke ovens need with only 25 men and women. The same process without mechanization would require from 200 to 250 people."

We shake hands with Soviet engineer Yermilov. He has prepared coal for coke ovens as carefully as a mother feeds her child for some 15 years now. And as proudly. Every day his brigade moves the Soviet steel giant up another step towards Socialism.

The Coke Ovens of Kuznetsk

We follow the coal now to the Service Bin where it rolls up an incline 180 meters long. The Service Bin holds 2,800 tons of prepared coal. It feeds two batteries of coke ovens, 55 ovens to each battery. These 110 ovens feed blast furnaces No. 1 and 2. Another 110 coke ovens are nearly ready to feed two more blast furnaces being completed.

We step up on top of the ovens. A "Charging Larry," four huge cylinders of coal on a moving trolley, stops over the small openings to the furnace at our feet. We can see the flames dancing madly at a heat of 1,300 degrees centigrade. The prepared coal is fed to the hungry oven and a brown cloud of smoke shoots up and envelops us. In 17 hours this oven will produce 11 tons of coke.

To the side are huge pipe lines which carry off the gases from the ovens to be cleaned of impurities. The gas is returned then to be reused here or sent on to the blast furnace.

On our right, below us, is a "pusher." A car on tracks, a long steel arm before it. The arm opens the door of the coke oven. It is then pushed into the oven forcing the glowing coke out onto the other side. Here it falls like a golden tidal wave into a waiting car. It is then rolled under a quenching tower where water is poured over many more tons of coke for the making of Bolshevik steel. To produce machinery. To provide the necessities of life for one sixth of the globe where the worker is master of his own destiny.

(To Be Continued)

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 30.

AMUSEMENTS

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The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
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JIM MARTIN — There's a Ratty Odor Somewhere! — by QUIRT

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1933

Gushing Hypocrisy

THE maudlin, hypocritical gushing "Christmas spirit" which reached its apogee in Dickens at precisely the stage when capitalism in its early phases was making life a horror and a nightmare for millions (immortally described in Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844") comes readily to the lips of the demagogue Roosevelt.

Decaying, dying capitalism, with its 17,000,000 unemployed in the United States, with its N.R.A. wage-slashing, with its preparations for new world slaughters, wants its wage slaves to starve meekly and refrain from fighting in the "spirit of Christmas."

While the rich parasites, the coupon clippers, in their palatial mansions in these holidays pour champagne as freely as capitalism pours the blood of the working-class, tens of millions of workers and their families shiver in cold and hunger, with their whole future life uncertain.

Well can these leeches celebrate, with their profits rising and the workers' wages falling. Well can they celebrate their rapid war preparations for new world plunder. Nor will they fail to toast their faithful lackeys. Messers Green, Lewis, Hillman—and Norman Thomas.

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OVERLOOKING the fact that the country has just gone through one of the bitterest and sharpest strike waves in its history, with the dead strikers in Ambridge, Philadelphia, Southern Illinois, Fayette County, Pa., as unforgettable martyrs of the deepening class war, Roosevelt in his Christmas message has the gall to declare:

"Even more greatly my happiness springs from the deep conviction that this year marks a greater national understanding of the significance in our modern lives of the teachings of him whose birth we celebrate."

The "greater national understanding" of growing fascist attacks on the working class brings "happiness" to Wall Street's president.

On the breadlines, deep in the pits of the H. C. Frick Coal Co., in the Ford and General Motors factories, in the jails where hundreds of class war prisoners rot—wherever millions of workers are engaged in the mighty struggle for bread, for organization and against capitalism — Roosevelt's mealy-mouthed sermon of class peace will come like acid poured on deep and open wounds.

"To more and more of us the words 'Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself' have taken on a meaning that is showing itself and proving itself in our purposes and our daily lives," says the New Deal president.

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IT HAS always been the function of the priest and the demagogues of the capitalist state to urge the slaves, the producers of wealth to love the enemy that wields the lash and the gun. They have always extolled the crumbs of charity that fall from the master's table.

Nor are the daily sermons of Messers Green, Lewis & Co., about the "partnership of capital, labor and the government," much different from this despicable sermon of the very Roosevelt who promised the workers unemployment insurance and gives them greater starvation at a higher price.

Yes, there is no doubt that in these critical days of capitalism, the whole priesthood of the property owners, the ruling clique, the betraying A. F. of L. labor lieutenants pray with might and main for class peace, for non-resistance of the workers to the growing attacks of the capitalists.

But the American workers have already shown their mettle. The past huge strike wave is only the beginning. The militancy of the American workers is growing. They are not meekly submitting to the new yokes of slavery and fascism devised by Roosevelt with his oily, priestly phrases.

The new year that is dawning promises to be one of growing struggles, of increasing strength of the American proletariat and with the firm and correct leadership of the Communist Party, the revolutionary forces will grow, making it impossible for the whole hierarchy of capitalist dictatorship to achieve its goal and wish—the perpetuation of capitalist slavery at the expense of the great masses of toilers.

All the lying demagogy of Roosevelt and his coterie will not feed the starving millions, nor will it stop the advance of the working class striving for the revolutionary way out of the crisis through the victory of the proletarian dictatorship.

The President's Pardon

TO SHOW has magnanimity President Roosevelt issued a Christmas-day "amnesty" declaration restoring "citizenship rights" to 1,500 persons who were convicted during the last world war, provided they had served their long terms in capitalist prisons for writing, speaking, or in other ways opposed the last imperialist world slaughter.

Roosevelt is clearing the dockets for the new world slaughter that American capitalism is rapidly preparing for.

In his proclamation Roosevelt declared:

"They have paid the penalty that the law imposed on them. The emergency that made it necessary to punish them has long expired. Fifteen years have elapsed since the end of the war."

What was this "emergency" that Roosevelt speaks of? Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, and Mellon found it necessary to plunge the country into the World Slaughter in order to amass huge profits at the expense of murdering millions of workers. Roosevelt today speaks of another "emergency" to justify, now, 15 years after the last World War, preparations for a new imperialist blood fest.

In the throes of a five-year economic crisis, American capitalism is rapidly preparing for war. The Roosevelt government, not only handed the war magnates half a billion dollars in the regular budget, but to bring war closer he spent a billion through the N.R.A. and through other projects disguised as "public works" schemes.

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THE pardons mean very little or nothing at all to those who are supposed to receive them. Not a one is released from prison. The attacks against those fighting the present imperialist war preparations increased with greater fury. Class war prisoners are still in jail for opposing in many instances the present war policy of the Roosevelt regime.

Tom Mooney who was framed-up on the 1916 preparedness day parade explosion in Los Angeles, by the war-frenzied California ruling class, is still in his dungeon in San Quentin penitentiary. Hundreds of other class war prisoners are still in prison.

This new gesture of Roosevelt will be followed by more speedy war preparations, by increased expenditures for a new slaughter, and by new persecutions of those now fighting against imperialist war and for the end of capitalism, which is inseparable from war.

The "Forward" Spits Hatred at the USSR

THE Jewish Daily Forward, New York Socialist newspaper, rushes forward to reprint with great glee and gloating the dispatch of Walter Duranty, in Saturday's New York Times.

Duranty reports that the leading Bolshevik paper on Heavy Industry has issued a severe criticism of the slowness in building up the proper living conditions for the two hundred thousand steel workers at the Magnitogorsk steel plant. He reports that Ordzhonikidze called some of the quarters a "pigsty."

And the Socialist "Forward," unable any longer to ignore the enormous victory of Socialist construction at Magnitogorsk, asks cunningly, how is it that the workers at Magnitogorsk exceeded their quota by 103 per cent. How is it that so enormous a structure could have been built under such "miserable conditions"? And it gives the following answer, an answer that will rouse hatred and contempt in the heart of every class conscious worker who reads it:

"The answer is that the workers in Magnitogorsk are not gods, but slaves (emphasized by the "Forward"), slaves as in Egypt, as in all slave countries where they grind the last ounce of energy out of the workers."

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ONLY a few weeks ago, the Forward was mouthing every rotten slander about "famine" in the Ukraine, repeating every lie that was coming out of the Vatican, Popes and Bishops, out of the publicity machines of the Hitler government. The Forward was weeping bitter tears for the "victims of the Russian famines."

And the partial, alleged quotation from the leading Bolshevik paper is its latest discovery! It discovers that the Soviet Government is not satisfied with the living conditions of the steel workers at Magnitogorsk!

Aside from the factors and circumstances involved, of the difficulties and problems of the Soviet workers in building proper working conditions, let every worker ask the "Forward" where in the world will you find a Government that criticizes its executives for not giving the workers the best possible living conditions!

The editors of the Forward charge that the workers in the Soviet Union have been able to accomplish huge economic victories such as Magnitogorsk only because they "are driven like slaves."

They try to blind their readers to the fact that it is because the Soviet workers are building Socialism, which is daily improving their conditions, that they have destroyed capitalism, their capitalist exploiters, and are now toiling for their own class, for themselves and their families, that they are accomplishing wonders of heroism.

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HAS the "Socialist" Forward ever heard of the Roosevelt government denouncing the United States Steel Trust for not giving the workers at Gary, at Ambridge, at Pittsburgh, the best possible living conditions?

But the editor of the "Socialist" Forward, Abraham Cahan, finds Roosevelt, the tool of Wall Street so admirable that he has already invited him to join the Socialist Party!

For the Socialist construction at Magnitogorsk, where the workers are building for, themselves, and not for any capitalist exploiters, a monument of industrial achievement, the "Socialist" Forward has only poisonous hatred!

But for Roosevelt, for the N.R.A. program, for the Roosevelt Government that has shot down the steel workers on the picket lines in Ambridge, the Forward already has the highest praise, calling it "something Socialistic."

Here, in the N.R.A. they see Socialism! In the Soviet Union, where the workers and farmers rule, they see "Slavery!"

Notice where they get their information—from the Bolshevik press. It is known to the wohle world that the Soviet press is the most frank, the most critical in the world on the developments of the country.

But this is because it is a workers' country, because the Government is the expression of the workers and farmers will, because this most merciless criticism is one of the weapons by which the country builds an ever higher and better life for the masses.

"Slaves," snarls the "Socialist" Forward about the udarniki shock brigaders, the immortal worker-heroes whose prodigious labors, whose wonderful achievements of endurance and construction give us the first glimpses of that new Socialist man who is growing up out of the Socialist advances of the U. S. S. R.

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ON another part of this page the "Daily Worker" correspondent tells of his meeting with these "slaves."

"Songs are sung all over Russia about the heroism and endurance of the Udarniks, who put through this Magnitogorsk dam as a single piece of shock brigade work, rushing so as not to delay the mill below it," he writes.

Of course, it is true that there are housing problems, living condition problems, food problems, etc. **But these are the inevitable problems of enormus growth, of marvelous advance!**

Two years ago, there was practically a scorching desert at Magnitogorsk. Now, there looms the most enormous, the greatest steel furnaces in the world! A new city has bloomed on the Ural desert! And the "Forward" whines because they have not got the State Cossacks of Pennsylvania, the State Troopers of Illinois there!

Overnight, with record-breaking speed, a new city of 200,000 inhabitants, has sprung up where there was nothing but a desert! And the "Forward" gloats that the Bolsheviks are not afraid to make public their difficulties! The "Forward" gloats that the Soviet Government is not satisfied with the living conditions, and sharply calls for an immediate improvement for the steel workers!

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Party of Marxism-Leninism, the Party led by the leaders of the world proletariat, Stalin, the masses of the Soviet Union are going forward, over every obstacle along the path of Socialism.

And the "Socialist" Forward spits poison, the very same poison that drips from the poison pens of the White Guards, from the counter-revolutionary interventionists.

This "slave" talk is nothing but the preliminary moral publicity for the coming imperialist intervention. If there is "slavery" in the Soviet Union, why not destroy it? Such is the poison propaganda of the "Socialist" Forward.

But the workers of America, oppressed by the intensified exploitation of the Forward's "Socialistic" N. R. A. codes, facing starvation and wage cuts, where unemployment grows daily, where the yoke of **capitalist wage slavery** weighs heavier every day, the workers look toward the Soviet Union, where **wage slavery has been destroyed**, as an example of the true road.

And it is to keep the American workers from taking this Soviet road, that the Forward echoes with such fidelity the intervention poison of the capitalist press

CHINESE SOVIET DISTRICTS SHOW IMMENSE GROWTH

Over One Hundred Million Living Under the Red Flag

BULLETIN

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Hongkong dispatch to the "Exchange Telegraph," said that 28 persons were killed when eight Nanking planes bombed the Fukien city of Foochow this afternoon.

The dispatch adds that "not since the Old Peiping Government rested on the bayonets of Marshal Wu Pei-Fu has there been so much unrest in China."

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SHANGHAI, Dec. 25.—The recent victories of the Chinese Red Army against the Nanking Kuomintang troops in Fukien province are accompanied by a tremendous anti-imperialist upsurge of the masses in the Kuomintang territories.

Defended by the heroic Chinese Red Armies and supported by this mass anti-Kuomintang, anti-imperialist upsurge, the Soviet districts have greatly extended their territories since the Fifth Kuomintang crusade which was decisively repulsed. The total population of the districts under Soviet control is now estimated as over 100 million.

Gen. Tsai Tingkai's proclamation of an independent state in Fukien Province is an attempt to exploit the mass upsurge in his own interests and the interests of the British imperialists who are supporting him. The Generals' War precipitated by his action is naturally extremely damaging to the conduct of the present Sixth anti-Communist crusade of the Kuomintang, under the direction and with the support of the imperialist powers. This Sixth crusade is faring no better than the preceding five crusades.

New Soviet Districts Set Up

The Chinese Red Army has won back all the territory lost in the Fifth crusade, and has won new large territories in addition. When the Fourth Red Army retreated from the Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei district, the reactionary Kuomintang press raised a great shout of triumph, and announced that this Soviet district had been destroyed for good and all. Today, however, these same newspapers are compelled to admit that the final balance of the fighting leaves all the Soviet districts once again indisputably under Soviet control. The strongest areas of this district, for instance, Kwang-San, Matzen, Huang-An, Yinsan, etc., are more strongly Soviet today than ever they were. And that is also the case with the Soviet districts in South Hupeh on the Hung Lake. This Soviet district with the important harbor town of Peloydi stretches down to the Yangtse River.

Powerful Soviets in Szechwan Province

In addition, when the Fourth Army retreated from this district, it penetrated into Shansi and Szechwan, where, with the support of local peasant insurrections, it established new powerful Soviet districts. In the southwest of Szechwan, a Soviet district extends to the borders of Yunan province, which the French imperialists are seeking to wrest from China.

The Soviet district along the southwest frontier of Hupeh and the northwest frontier of Hunan has considerably enlarged the area under its control. The administrative influence of this district stretches towards the east over a part of the neighboring province of Szechwan. In this district, the Second Red Army is under the command of the famous Red Army commander, Ho Lung.

Central District Greatly Strengthened

The Soviet district in the northeast of Kiangsi and the northwest of Fukien has so extended its area that it now adjoins the Central Soviet District in Kiangsi, seat of the provisional government of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The Central District itself has also increased its territorial extent towards the northwest.

There is also a Soviet district in Kwangtung province, which all the efforts of Gen. Tchen Tchi-tang, supported by British imperialism, have failed to destroy.

The Soviet movement is developing even in the comparatively backward areas of Shansi province.

In Manchuria, the Red Army, known there is the Revolutionary People's Army, is continuing its guerilla tactics with telling effect against the Japanese invaders. The centers of its operations are in Pansi in the province of Kirin, and Tanyuan in Heilungkiang province.

Revolutionary peasant insurrections and guerilla fighting against the Kuomintang are also developing in various other provinces at present under Kuomintang control. The chief of these are: Kiang-Yin and Nantung in Kiangsi province, and Tchietchu in Shantung province.

THE BOY WHO MADE GOOD —By Burck

"Mayor-Elect LaGuardia appoints Paul Blanshard, recently a leader of the Socialist Party of New York, to his official 'Cabinet' as Commissioner of Accounts."—News Item.

Arrest 10 Soldiers As Greek Communists

ATHENS, Dec. 19. (By Mail).—Ten soldiers, charged with engaging in Communist agitation, were arrested at the airport of Tatoi in the early part of this month.

The soldiers were immediately isolated and brutally beaten. They are to be banished to Kalpaki. Two have entered on a hunger strike as a protest.

Sees Terrible Misery In Hitler's Germany

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SO. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 25.—Here is some fresh news from Germany. Mrs. L. B. (name deleted by the Daily Worker), a neighbor, has just returned from a three months visit to relatives in Bendorf, Germany.

I told Mrs. B. before she left about Hitler and his gang and about the conditions in Germany, but she always said, "I don't believe it."

Now it's a different story. We hardly recognized her on her return. She lost 16 pounds.

"How are conditions over there?" we asked her.

"Terrible," she said. "I wanted to go back the second day, but my mother was anxious to see me after 16 years and it cost me money to go there. I decided to stay for a while, anyhow. There is more unemployment than the outside world knows about. When one works, it's for the miserable pay of from 5 to 20 marks —$1.50 to $6 a week, and everything is so high. One pound of pork costs 60 to 65 pfenigs. They buy one-quarter or one-half pound of soup bones for five or six in a family. On Sunday every family has to cook in one pot whatever little they can get and a Hitler man comes around with a box to collect the money you saved that Sunday."

"What about the dole in Germany?" I asked. "Ha, good for nothing. They get very little of it. Hitler wants to show how much money he saves while the poor people starve and yet he wants to raise a bigger population to starve them by promising a thousand marks for every couple that gets married and raises four children in four years."

"Did you talk to city officials and how did they receive your arrival?"

"With a charge of five marks for signing my passport, which was never charged before Hitler's regime. They even come to your home to get you out on the street for any celebration or demonstration. Women and children—everybody must be on the street and salute the Nazi flag. If some one is seen with a closed fist, he is arrested at once. Plenty of them are arrested for not saluting or for closing their fist.

Know Nazis Guilty in Fire

"What do the German people think about the Reichstag fire?"

"The newspapers are full of the Reichstag fire trial, with Van der Lubbe's picture with his head down all the time. Everybody knows that the Nazis themselves burned the Reichstag, but everybody is afraid to say anything even in his own home."

"Is it true that Hitler got 90 per cent of the German votes in the last election?"

"I will tell you the truth. How Hitler got 90 per cent he could just as well have 100 per cent that way. On election day the storm troopers came around in a big car and ordered everybody to vote. They came to my mother's house. Everybody must vote. 'You too,' they pointed at me. I said, 'Not me. I am an American citizen.' 'It don't make no difference. We will take you down.' But I refused. My brother told me that there were thousands of ballots blank without anything on it. But it counts for Hitler anyhow."

My neighbor also told me that when she went on board ship she heard everybody say that Hitler won't rule very long. I hope not.

—T. S.

U.S. Navy Orders 21 New Planes; Seek to Increase War Funds

Japanese Diet Meets to Push Military Increases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The U. S. Navy has ordered 21 new flying boats with a non-stop fuel range of 3,000 miles at a cost of $1,992,000 from the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo. Twenty similar craft, designed for long-range action against "enemy" cities, were delivered to the Navy earlier in the year.

In the annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral King, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, yesterday asked for additional appropriations. He declared it had been necessary to divert 212 planes from the Navy's authorized program for 1,000 planes, to service on 13 new heavy cruisers. The report reveals that besides these warships, there are now seven additional heavy cruisers under construction. The report also disclosed plans for the complete standardization of army and navy air equipment, to put the air forces on a war basis. The report also asks additional appropriations for air pilots and their training, and recommends the construction of another giant dirigible, with similar types for training purposes.

The Navy's report was accompanied by a demand by Leighton W. Rogers, executive vice president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, for increased subsidies to the aircraft industry, through further diversion of funds ostensibly appropriated for unemployment relief. The two related moves are accompanied by columns of propaganda in the capitalist press stressing the needs of so-called "national defense."

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TOKYO, Dec. 25.—Under the slogan of "national defense," the Japanese Diet convened yesterday to consider ways and means of raising funds for the huge record military and naval appropriations recently adopted by the Diet, under pressure of the militarists.

Unless the Diet finds means to realize these appropriations, it is faced with dissolution by the military, according to an intimation conveyed through the press.

Red Flag Flies from Steeple in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Germany—Thousands of workers gathered in front of the Michaelis Church to look at the large red flag with the hammer and sickle, floating from the tallest steeple in Hamburg, on Nov. 27.

The flag floated for hours before it was finally hauled down by the fire brigade, for the Nazi storm troopers did not dare to climb up the steeple. The man who hoisted the flag was not caught.

7 in YCL Arrested for Prague Army Activity

PRAGUE, Dec. 19. (By Mail).—Seven Young Communists were arrested and brought up for trial at Hungarian Hradisch, charged with carrying on anti-militarist activity in the army. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment totaling 19 months and fined 8,000 crowns.

One defendent was acquitted.

The Young Communists were said to have formed soldiers' cells in the barracks at Kremsier, and of distributing the illegally published soldiers' paper "Vojak" (The Soldier).

Soviet Heroes Brave All Difficulties At Magnitogorsk

Many Honored for Heroic Work for Socialism

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article on the life of Soviet workers in Magnitogorsk by the Daily Worker correspondent is of especial interest in view of the editorials now being printed in the Socialist "Jewish Daily Forward" regarding the "slavery" in one of the largest parts of the Soviet Union. (Tomorrow, the Daily Worker will continue the series on the Moscow ball-bearing plant.

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By VERNE SMITH

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MAGNITOGORSK, U.S.S.R., Nov. 22 (By Mail). They built a dam over the Ural River and created a lake covering eight square miles to provide the Magnitogorsk steel mills with water. Steel mills are as thirsty for water as all the camels in the world; water cools the conveyors, it circulates in water jackets around the frames of the furnaces, it gushes out around the ends of rollers—it is vital, in large quantities, for operation. Also, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, which Magnitogorsk has now, needs a water supply.

They built the dam with 125,000 cubic yards of concrete, over three-fifths of a mile long, before they did a thing in the way of building the mill. They built it as a rush job, in 105 days, in the heart of winter, across a wild, untamed river.

Songs are sung all over Russia about the heroism and endurance of the udarniks who put through this dam as a single big piece of shock brigade work, rushing so as not to delay the building of the mill below it.

Workers Visit

The American and English workers' delegations to the Soviet Union rode out in buses to the dam, and admired a concrete pyramid topped with a bust of Lenin, erected by these udarniks in one day at the end of the dam as a permanent monument of their success.

Just one example of what it meant to be a shock worker on this dam. A certain Kudnoff dropped his axe into the river. There was always a shortage of hand tools, because of pressure of other construction all over the country and transportation limits. Kudnoff dived without hesitation into the river, swam under the ice, recovered his axe, struggled out, and finished his shift. Surprisingly enough, it didn't kill him; he is alive and honored today. That is one of the things to sing about.

While we are on the subject of dams, we might mention that this one, though it provides enough water for the present equipment of the mill, will not be sufficient for the mill when fully completed, and they are building another dam to provide ten times as much water in the neighborhood, and still another, smaller one, besides. But these are not such rush jobs.

Meet U. S. Strike Leader

The English speaking delegations had dinner with the udarniks of Magnitogorsk. In a beautiful dining room with indirect lighting, at flower covered tables, with a banquet that started with bread and cheese and smoked sturgeon, wandered through soup and roast meat and ended with cookies, tea, apples and the ubiquitous Nazaran mineral water, the sailor from New York, the tool maker from Minneapolis, the machinist from Mare Island navy yard, and your reporter sat down along with English, South Africans, and Australian and some Irish and Scotch to visit with the steel mill shock workers.

There were the usual greetings and "Long Lives," and answers to these. At my table we had a udarnik for a translator. And this udarnik was none other than Zilich, Jugo-Slav worker who helped lead the mine strike of 1931 in western Pennsylvania, who got his nose broken by a Pennsylvania cossack's club in a demonstration at Washington, Pa., Court House in 1930, and who was arrested for deportation for taking part in the busting of the embargo on free speech and assemblage in the steel town of McKeesport, Pa., last year. He's here instead of in one of King Alexander's dungeons, or some romantic South Slav graveyard, or, as he well might have been, instead of languishing in Blawnox Penitentiary near Pittsburgh.

We first saw Zilich dressed in his working clothes, rushing up to our meeting from a meeting of the Society of Inventors, of which he is a member, a meeting that didn't give him time to go home and change.

"How did you become a Udarnik and what does it mean?" I asked Zilich.

"I never was late to work," he said, "I always fulfilled or exceeded my assigned norm of work. I always taught several of the other boys. If I ever saw anything going wrong, I jumped in and showed them how to do it. I attended all the meetings and participated in planning. Especially was I active in the meetings held for a few minutes after each shift for criticism and explanation of the technique used. Besides this, I taught cultural subjects in the groups and classes organized. I took part in all voluntary shock work.

When these things were reported at the regular union departmental meetings, the department committee took notice. The workers began to refer to me as a "udarnik." After about six months the union and the mill management gave me a certificate, with pictures of Lenin, Stalin and Molotov, of the mill, and a statement that I was a udarnik.

"Then I got premiums—sums of money voted by the union and management, a trip during vacation down the whole length of the Volga on a steamer with 200 other udarniks, the same right as any other Udarnik for first choice at new apartments being built, the right to buy better food, a better place in the dining room, and a chance to buy a certain amount of better clothes and other goods than those shipped in for the rest.

"Along with this goes the right to sit on the reviewing stand at celebrations, and the right to attend free such banquets as these given in honor of visiting delegations, etc."

Others brought out that a udarnik usually takes part in socialist competition, gives and accepts challenges, and when receiving his udarnik card usually makes a pledge to continue doing good work.

Go Together

"Why do you become udarniks?" I asked of Gerassimo, "first keeper" (assistant to the blower) of Blast Furnace No. 3, run entirely by Young Communist League members, and breaking the record continuously.

"Does one become a udarnik to build socialism, or do most of them do it for the premiums and privileges?"

"The two things go together," he said. "The privileges show the regard in which a udarnik is held, they make it easier for him to do his work. This same high opinion of shock brigade work, this feeling that it and the privileges too are needed to build socialism, is what makes people become udarniks.

"They do not mind working extra, because they know there is no exploitation. Whatever they do benefits them, first, because though they do not get extra rates of pay, they do more work and get more because after a certain amount of work is done by day work rates, piece work rates begin to apply. But then, the greater quantity of work done makes a higher standard of living for all workers, udarniks and the others, too.

"They do not mind it, because they consider these mills their own, the more they produce the richer they are, and that the whole system is richer."

"Suppose a foreman is a udarnik, trying to fulfill the plan with his gang, but the members of the gang are not udarniks?"

"He couldn't drive them. He could call a meeting, and try to persuade them to extra efforts—but anybody who wanted to could move into another gang. But usually they agree, if not to become udarniks themselves, at least not to interfere with others by slowing up the work."

"Does the udarnik system establish a special aristocracy of labor?"

"No, for anybody can be a udarnik, his extra privileges only pay for the extra work he does—not even for all that."

"Suppose all in the shop become udarniks, is there then some special group that gets privileges above the rest?

"No, they all get the privileges, since they all are doing extra work—it amounts to a general increase in living standards."

And that seems to be the secret of the udarnik system. A voluntary increase in productivity, with the idea of spreading this, and with it of course the raised standard of living, to the whole mass of workers. The udarnik system is an educational factor, or system. It is remodeling the methods of work of a former peasant, non-industrial population.

Main Job Done in Laying Basis for Better Life

History of World-Wide Communist Press to Appear in 24 Page "Daily"

In a special feature article which will appear in the 24-page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, of Jan. 6th, Robert Hamilton gives a rounded out picture of the Communist Press in countries outside of the United States.

Hamilton has travelled widely and has worked on Communist papers in various lands.

His article tells about the major Communist publications in France, in Germany before Hitler's orgy of suppression, the history of "Pravda" Soviet Bolshevik paper.

He also writes about the Communist press in Java, the mimeographed underground Communist papers now published in Japan, China, and about the publications put out by the Chinese Soviets.

The article is popularly written and contains first hand information, hitherto unpublished.

This feature as well as others equally interesting and informative will appear in the sixteen page supplement magazine of the anniversary edition of which at least 250,000 copies will be printed.

Besides the special articles and features, the 24-page Daily Worker will carry the news and regular features appearing every day in the "Daily."

Order extra copies to give to your friends, neighbors and fellow workers